

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

**Person to person**  
How unemployment puts job applicants under the microscope.

**Sporting vanity**  
The social perils of gym and jogging, by Laurie Taylor.

**All for Alliance?**  
Peter Kellner disputes the voters will back a coalition.

**Competing for cash**  
The £5m athletics circuit that produces poor quality competition.

**Portfolio**

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between three winners yesterday. Mr Peter D. Trauman, Mr Roderick Webster and Mrs Denise Parkhurst, all of London, each received £1,333. Portfolio list page 16; how to play, back page information service.

## Moves to stop Powell Bill on embryos

Supporters of Mr Enoch Powell's Bill for the protection of human embryos are being asked by ministers to vote against the procedural motion designed to save the Bill.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, will argue that if the motion goes ahead it will wreck the established rules for the use of private members' time. Page 2.

## Zimbabwe sets election dates

Zimbabwe has set dates for its first general election since independence. The 34,000 white electors will vote on June 27 and the 2.9 million blacks on July 1 and 2.

## Malta loses

The International Court of Justice has redrawn Malta's maritime boundary with Libya. 18 miles closer to the Mediterranean island.

## Papandreou axe

Mr Papandreou is to cut the Greek Cabinet from 53 to 10 ministers after his convincing victory in Sunday's general elections.

## Staying behind

Israel's Prime Minister has confirmed that an unspecified number of troops will stay in Lebanon after this week's final Israeli withdrawal.

## Pit talks

Hopes of settling the 18-day overtime ban by pit deputies rest on talks today at the London headquarters of the National Coal Board.

## Solidarity trial

Poland's most important Solidarity trial for more than a year is turning into a war of attrition between the authorities and the three accused dissidents.

## Pound at \$1.30

Sterling briefly rose above \$1.30 for the first time in nine months, before closing at \$1.2917 - a gain of 52 points on the day.

## Gower revival

David Gower, England's captain, returned to form with a century at Lord's as his side won their one-day match against Australia by eight wickets.

## Leader page 13

Letters: On embryo, from Dr R. J. Boughton, and others; European Convention officers, from Mr F. Silvester, MP.

Leading articles: Fowler review; Greek elections; Lord George-Brown.

Features, pages 10-12: Sarah Hogg analyses Norman Fowler's reform package; Washington's unlikely alliance with Addis Ababa; Miles Kingston's limerick winners. Spectrum: tuning in to world TV. Fashion: have wardrobe, will travel.

## Computer Horizons

Can Sinclair ride the storm? Europe beats US on satellites; Time bomb threat from disgruntled employees; Computer recession takes its toll.

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## Home News

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## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## Kinnock refrains from blanket repeal commitment

# Fowler welfare review softer than forecast

Proposed changes in the welfare state would give extra cash to low income workers during the build-up to the next election.

A new computerized system for delivering benefits and a new April uprating date will be introduced in 1987.

Mr Neil Kinnock condemned the proposals and reaffirmed that a Labour Government would restore State earnings-related pensions.

Conservatives were relieved that Mr Fowler is to allow unemployment benefit to continue to be paid for one year.

The Institute of Directors welcomed the Green Paper but said it lacked the wide appeal of the Beveridge model.

Help the Aged says that two million pensioners could lose heating allowances in exchange for a small rise in basic benefit.

By Anthony Bevins and Richard Evans

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, gave the Commons an outline plan yesterday of his much-heralded overhaul of the welfare state.

It included a 15-year phase-out of the state earnings related pension scheme; replacement of supplementary benefit by a scheme of income support; family credits in pay packets for low-income working families; a £500 million phased cutback in housing benefit; the possibility of flexible retirement between 60 and 70; and a new social fund to help people in special difficulties.

But some Conservative backbenchers were convinced last night that the most significant and telling element of the package was the date for change; the build-up to the next election.

Extra cash help for low-income working families is to be paid out in the expected pre-election Budget of 1987.

Mr Fowler said that the new, computerized system for delivering benefit would be introduced with a new uprating date of April 1987. After this year's customary November uprating of benefits, there will be another uprating in July next year before the introduction of the new scheme in the 1987 Budget which will, for the first time, bring benefits and taxes into one consolidated package.

Labour as well as Conservative MPs were in little doubt last night that the Government would use that opportunity to win votes.

Mr Neil Kinnock told a Westminster press conference that Mr Fowler's Green Papers represented "a cheap and nasty strategy from a cheating and nasty Government."

But he held back from committing a future Labour government to blanket repeal of the social security reforms which are to be the subject of legislation in the next parliamentary session.

However, he repeated a party promise to restore the state earnings-related pension scheme, and added: "We are absolutely committed to the principle of, from each according to his means, to each according to his needs."

Together with Mr Meacher and Civil Service union leaders, the Labour leader concentrated his attack on the absence of figures in Mr Fowler's statement which, he said, demonstrated the Government was ashamed of what it was doing.

Mr Meacher produced various estimates of the alleged cuts, ranging from £1 billion to £2 billion.

Mr Fowler told the Commons that he could not give figures and costs until the level of new benefits had been decided.

But his department said that there would be long-term cuts in public spending on Serps, which would have added £23 billion to the pensions bill in the first 30 years of the next century.

There would also be economies in administering the £40 billion social security system, which is run by 120,000 officials, the new system of income support, replacing supplementary benefit, would be designed to deliver the same overall help, and family credits for the low-income groups would give greater cash help to people who have suffered from the poverty trap, under which they have forfeited extra earnings, and the unemployment trap which sometimes meant they were better off on the dole.

Conservative MPs gave a markedly strong welcome to Mr Fowler's package. There was some considerable relief that the minister had pulled away from some of the earlier suggestions, particularly the possibility that unemployment benefit might have been limited to six months.

Mr Fowler confirmed that that benefit would continue to be paid for a year.

## THE MAIN PROPOSALS

**Pensions:** The State earnings-related pension scheme is to be phased out by about the year 2000. Men aged over 50 and women over 45 will remain in the scheme. Those younger will be transferred to private occupational or personal pensions, over the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90. No existing pensioners will be affected and existing rights under Serps will be honoured. Pensioners' Christmas bonus will stay.

**Retirement age:** Unchanged, but the Government is inviting views on a flexible "decade of retirement" between ages 60 and 70.

**Housing Benefit:** Savings of about £500 million on the £4.2 billion scheme, with all seven million recipients having to pay at least 20 per cent rates.

**Supplementary benefit:** To be abolished and replaced with a new system of income support with lower rates for people aged under 25 but premium rates for pensioners, lone parents, the long-term sick and disabled and families. Existing extra weekly payments, including heating additions, will be abolished to help pay higher rates of basic benefit.

**Poverty trap:** A new family credit to replace family income supplement, paid through the pay packet rather than DHSS, to enhance take-home pay for families in low paid work, avoiding worst effects of poverty trap.

**Child benefit:** Will remain, but may not be uprated fully in line with inflation to help pay for family credit and family premium.

**Death grant:** To be abolished, funeral expenses being met through new social fund.

**Maternity grant:** Up from £25 to about £75, but limited to low income families.

**Earnings rules:** Commitment to abolish pensioners' earnings rule. Couples unemployed two years, single parents and disabled to be allowed to earn £15 a week instead of £4 without loss of benefit.

**Students:** Commitment to remove right to housing and supplementary benefit following green paper on student support.

## Criticism from TUC praise by directors

By Our Social Service Correspondent

The TUC yesterday said the social security proposals were "bad news for everybody". The Institute of Directors welcomed the Green Paper saying it had halted the "slide to chaos" in the welfare state.

The Institute said however that while the phasing out of the state earnings related pension scheme (Serps) was "a major step forward", the Green Paper lacked "the clarity, simplicity and wide appeal of the Beveridge model".

Contributory and non-contributory benefits and universal payments to rich and poor remained "jumbled together".

The TUC said the ending of Serps was "like mugging being called a redistribution of wealth". The proposals would cut pensions people receive in retirement, reduce help with housing and other costs for many working families and replace universal grants for birth and death with means-tests.

"The Government has produced no simplification of the system. Quite the reverse," it said.

Age Concern said pensioners were being made "sacrificial lambs" while cuts in housing benefit might affect nearly 4,500,000 pensioners. Eding the death grant was "cruel and insensitive".

Help the Aged said that at first sight the two million pensioners totally dependent on state benefits looked set to lose their heating allowances and have their housing benefit trimmed in return for a small increase in their basic benefit.

The Tory Reform group said the proposals would produce small savings and a great political controversy. "Neither is necessary".

The Royal National Institute for the Blind said it was "deeply suspicious" of the proposals with large numbers of the poorest blind people set to lose a £5.35 a week extra supplementary benefit payment, but with no indication of how much they would get from the disabled people's premium.



Mr Zhao with Mrs Thatcher at Whitehall yesterday. Photograph: John Manning.

## Britain and China sign nuclear deal

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and China signed agreements on nuclear and economic co-operation yesterday during more than two hours of talks between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street.

Britain's contracts with China were expanding more and more rapidly than with any other nation, Mrs Thatcher said at the dinner which followed. She went on to pay handsome compliments to Mr Zhao on the modernization programme which his government is putting into effect.

Both premiers also made clear their wishes to extend contracts still further, in cultural, scientific and educational fields and, perhaps most of all, in trade, which, Mrs Thatcher said, had doubled between 1982 and 1984.

Earlier, Mr Zhao, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to come to Britain for six years, enjoyed the rare tribute of a special guard of honour in the forecourt of the Foreign Office after his arrival for a week-long tour.

He was also addressed in fluent Mandarin by an officer of the Second Battalion, Grenadier Guards, which mounted the guard of honour and played the Chinese national anthem. According to a member of the Chinese delegation, the officer, Major Charles Wiggins, performed extremely well as he invited Mr Zhao to inspect the guard.

About 15 protesters chanting slogans in a demonstration organized by the Tibetan community in Britain, struck the only discordant note as Mr Zhao, in a dark, pin-stripe suit, strode up and down the ranks of scarlet and gold.

He was greeted at the Whitehall ceremony by Mrs Thatcher, who escorted him through the arch into Downing Street for a courtesy call several hours before his more extended visit in the late afternoon.

Today he will be the guest at a Mansion House luncheon, while his Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, has talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

## Friends and foes salute Brown

By Julian Haviland  
Political Editor

A warmth of affection far beyond the conventions of respect due to the dead shone through the many tributes paid yesterday, by political friends and former foes alike, to Lord George-Brown, former Foreign Secretary and deputy leader of the Labour Party, who died, aged 70, on Sunday night.

His energy at the height of his political powers, his imagination his courage were recalled by those who knew him in government; but his warmth and humanity were at the top of everyone's list.

At the same time, many who worked closely with him had stories of his quirkiness, his mercurial temper, his cratic outspokenness, which so often made him a difficult colleague. Above all, in every recollection there was that recognition of promise unfulfilled, which troubles all students of Brown's career.

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## 11 Tamils sent out of Britain

By George Hill

Tamils seeking refuge from persecution in Sri Lanka have already been deported from Britain since the Government imposed new restrictions on their entry last week, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, told the House of Commons.

But none had been sent to Sri Lanka itself. Ten had been returned to other European countries, and one to India, he said, answering questions after making a statement defending the new restrictions.

In the case of genuine refugees, Britain would honour to the full its obligations under the international convention on the treatment of refugees, Mr Brittan said. Parliament, page 4.

## Progress towards solution, page 8

## Thatcher says no excuse for riot

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister, announcing in the Commons yesterday measures being taken against football hooliganism "to put our own house in order", said that the radical changes were needed if the game was to survive as a spectator sport.

After her statement to MPs on last Wednesday's tragedy in Brussels, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "There are no excuses for what happened. We must not try to find any."

Throughout the lengthy and solemn exchanges about the disaster at the European Cup Final which resulted in 38 deaths Mrs Thatcher placed the emphasis on the prevention of, and severe punishment for, what she said was often "calculated, mindful" violence.

She rejected suggestions by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour home secretary, that the Government should inquire into the causes of the violence in society of which hooliganism was part.

## Ban on drink to be law

At least 36 civilians were killed, one estimate put the figure at 50, after the Iraqi planes entered Tehran air space just before midnight on Sunday night. Iranian anti-aircraft fire, both tracer and shells, exploded impotently some 6,000ft beneath the Iraqi aircraft, which released their bombs indiscriminately on to Gish.

From a rooftop of a building to the south, I saw two huge flashes of crimson light over the district. They were followed by thunderous explosions that shook buildings over a radius of more than a mile.

The scene of the bombing yesterday morning was for many Tehranis a shattering one. One four-storey block of flats containing 16 families had been literally blown to pieces. A little girl in the building had been celebrating her birthday during the evening, and many children were staying the night with her family when one bomb destroyed the girl's home.

One man in the street outside was cursing Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi president, for the slaughter, although local anger embraced more than Iraq's Baathist regime.

Several Revolutionary Guards fired their rifles in the air during the morning, and another man explained abruptly: "Many people are angry; the Pasadaran (revolutionary guards) have arrested many people here. I don't believe you will be able to write the truth about what has happened, you must go."

In March and April there were 13 air raids on Tehran. Now, there are 13 a week, sometimes three in one day. Only one Iraqi jet has so far been shot down, during a daylight raid in March, when the Iranians are believed to have used an American-built F-14 fighter to destroy it.

**PHILIPS**

Get things going on page 21



# Biffen will urge MPs to vote against Powell embryo Bill

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Parliamentary supporters of Mr Enoch Powell's controversial Bill for the protection of human embryos are being asked by ministers to desert his cause in a decisive Commons vote on Friday.

Although the Government is neutral on the Bill's merits, and its members are divided, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, has decided that he must use all his powers to dissuade MPs from taking the only step which could now save the Bill.

He will argue that the novel procedural vote planned for Friday, devised by Mr Powell and his supporters, will, if successful, wreck the established rules for the use of private members' time, and that backbenchers' rights will suffer.

The vote arises on a motion in the name of Mr Andrew Bowden, Conservative MP for Brighton Kemptown, an ally of Mr Powell's who has secured the opportunity in the regular ballot for private members' motions.

The form of the motion, for which Commons proceduralists can find no precedent, would allow debate on the Bill to continue indefinitely, if need be through Sunday and Monday. It would destroy the established and only weapon available to a determined minority — the power to deny a controversial measure adequate time.

Mr Biffen was questioned in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peter Shore, for the Opposition,

about "this dangerous precedent", and by a Conservative, Mr Nicholas Baker, who supports the Powell Bill but wanted the Commons committee on procedures to look at the "procedural loophole".

Mr Biffen reserved his position until Friday, when he will seek to put the case against the Bowden-Powell manoeuvre in a 10-minute speech after Mr Powell, a formidable proceduralist and debater, has spoken in favour.

His case, in brief, will be that the precedent which would be set if Mr Powell's side won, would be so far-reaching that it ought not to be introduced incidentally.

He will argue that, no matter how great the merits of the Bill, which he happens to support, the effect of the Bowden motion would be to remove the only defence against all sorts of interests which might opportunist groups of MPs may wish to attack. That may be right, but it should not be done without proper study.

It was clear yesterday that Mr Biffen's anxieties were rapidly spreading among Conservative supporters of the Powell Bill, and were being deliberately spread, if not by Government Whips, then by their surrogates.

Powell supporters were being invited to contemplate a precedent which might in future keep them at Westminster night and day, through Saturday and Sunday, several times a year.

Letters, page 13

## Poll tax electoral suicide, AMA says

By Hugh Clayton  
Local Government Correspondent

Poll taxes would hit deprived inner cities more than leafy shores, according to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The tax could exceed rates in the cities and be below them in the countryside. But the highest poll tax would be in the City of London where it could reach £9,000 a head, it said.

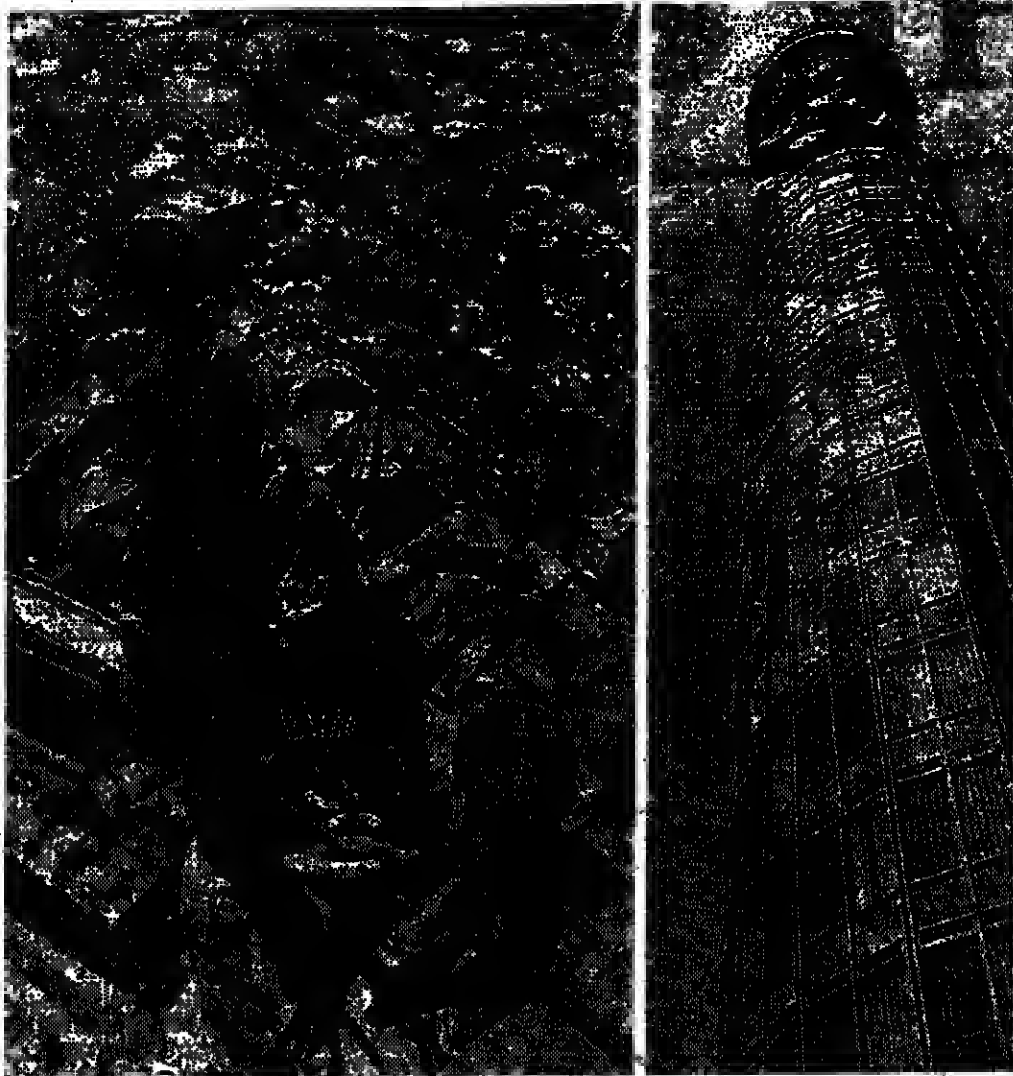
Mr Jack Layden, Labour chairman of the association, said that the only fair and workable way of raising local revenue was a local income tax. "If the Government are serious about replacing domestic rates with a poll tax then they are inviting electoral suicide," he said.

The Labour-dominated association, which represents many inner city councils, said that the cost of a poll tax would depend on possible changes in government grant distribution and separate reforms of the business rate.

The association based its calculation on the assumption that if a council wanted to spend more than the Government thought it needed to spend, it would have to raise the whole of the extra money from a local poll tax.

On that basis the cost of a poll tax in most counties would range from £122 to £239 a year for each adult.

The lowest London borough would be Croydon, at just over £200 a head, while Wandsworth, Westminster and Kensington would all be about £420. The highest London figures would be in some of the most deprived areas, including Southwark, Hackney and Lambeth, at well over £500 a head.



Dropping zone: Colour Sergeant Dave Ford, of Exmouth, Devon, preparing to abseil 484 feet down the Telecom Tower in central London yesterday. He was a member of a seven-man team which raised £10,000 for the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London.

The event was organized by the Royal Marines which provided five members of the team making the descent from the

former observation tower. They were led over the parapet by Police Constable Gill Boyd, of Cambridge, whose record descent took just under four minutes. He and a former police colleague have raised thousands of pounds for the London hospital where his son Thomas has been a patient for five years.

Photographs: Bill Warhurst and John Voss

## Sinn Fein wins injunction

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two Provisional Sinn Fein councillors won a High Court injunction yesterday, forbidding a "loyalist"-controlled local authority from holding a committee meeting designed to exclude them from involvement in council business.

The first meeting of a special committee set up by Craigavon Borough Council in Co Armagh was banned by Mr Justice Hutton less than four hours before it was due to be held.

The judge also gave the two councillors leave to apply for a full hearing into the legality of the decision of last week's council meeting, during which Unionists set up the committee in an attempt to isolate the PSF.

The full hearing of the action will be in the High Court, Belfast, on Monday.

Granting the injunction at the end of a 13-minute hearing during which Mr Brian Kerr, for the councillors, had applied for what he described as "draconian relief", the judge said that it had been heard in open court because it was an issue of public interest.

There was a much greater risk of injustice if he permitted the meeting to be held and it was later found that the special committee was unlawful.

At last week's council meeting Unionists united with the aim of excluding Mr Brendan Curran and Mr Brian McCann,

both supporters of the Provisional IRA's armed struggle, from all council business.

The Democratic Unionist Party proposed that the newly-elected councillors sit at a separate table, and when they did not move a uniformed Royal Ulster Constabulary officer escorted them from the chamber. In their absence the Unionists voted through a proposal to set up a committee within the council, through which most of the authority's business would be conducted with Sinn Fein excluded from membership.

After the hearing Mr Curran said that they were satisfied with the result so far.

## Hopes for talks to end Nacods ban

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Hopes of settling the 18-day overtime ban by pit deputies rest on peace talks today at the headquarters of the National Coal Board in London.

The 10-member executive of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shodders yesterday decided to seek "clarification" of a message from Mr James Cowan, the board's deputy chairman, aimed at bringing closer a new procedure for reviewing collieries the board wants to close.

Although the statement did not go all the way to satisfy the demands on pit closures, it was felt that it brought the prospect of agreement nearer.

Mr Peter McNestry, Nacods general secretary, said that Mr Cowan's statement was "some way" to meeting the union's demand that the "status quo" be maintained while a pit went through the procedure.

But he added a warning: "We have been in this game before. We need a lot more clarity than there is in this letter."

The statement affirms that where all three unions oppose a closure, the board will take no measures to run down the pit. But the statement, sent at the end of last week, is understood to make clear that where opposition is not unanimous, the board would retain its right to transfer men while maintaining the fabric of the colliery.

Northumberland area miners revealed plans to serve a writ on the board over its proposal allegedly to close Bates colliery, Blyth, outside the established colliery review procedure.

Manpower in the board's profitable North Yorkshire area will be reduced by 1,000 to 11,500 over the next 12 months, under proposals announced to the unions by the area director, Mr Michael Eaton, yesterday.

Dean Hancock, aged 21, one of the two South Wales miners jailed for murdering a taxi driver during the pit strike, has lodged notice of appeal against his conviction.

Parliament, page 4

## 150 clinical academic posts lost

By Richard Evans  
Lobby Reporter

More than 150 academic posts have been lost in university medical schools and faculties in England and Wales after years of cash cuts, it was disclosed yesterday.

The overall position is marginally better than feared, but still potentially serious, the Commons social services select committee said in a report.

While the effect on medical services and patient care had not been grave, it had been more than "marginal", as predicted by the Government in November 1982.

"The full effect of the cuts have been masked by health authority support for some posts lost, which can only have come about at the cost of other services."

Medics employed by universities make a significant contribution to National Health Service clinical work and provide about 5 per cent of hospital patient care in Britain.

## NOP survey for The Times

## Italians 'partly to blame'

By Colin Hughes

Two out of three Britons think that Italian supporters were partly to blame for the riot at Heysel Stadium in Brussels last week, which led to 38 deaths, and nearly half think that either Juventus or all Italian clubs should also be banned from European competition as a punishment.

According to a National Opinion Poll survey published exclusively in *The Times* today, 24 per cent believe Juventus should be banned, and another 25 per cent want all Italian clubs banned. Support for a ban on Juventus was particularly strong among young people aged 15 to 24, the peak football-watching group, at 31 per cent.

The poll also finds strong views among the British public about the Belgian authorities' responsibility for the tragedy. Four out of five say they were ill-prepared for crowds and badly handled policing of the riot once it broke out.

If the European authorities enforce a ban on British clubs, should they also...

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Ben Juventus   | 24 |
| Ben all Italian clubs  | 25 |
| Ben no ban on Italian clubs  | 34 |
| Don't know   | 17 |
| Do you approve or disapprove of the FA's decision to withdraw English teams from European competition for the next year or so? |    |
| Approve  | 68 |
| Disapprove   | 25 |
| Don't know   | 7  |
| Was the BBC right to show the match?   |    |
| Yes  | 67 |
| No   | 27 |
| Don't know   | 7  |

Revulsion for the Liverpool fans' responsibility is, none the less, clearly widespread: 68 per cent approved the Football Association's decision to withdraw English clubs from European competition, and 59 per cent support UEFA's total ban.

## Left to use age in blocking union man

From David Felton  
Labour Correspondent  
Blackpool

Left-wingers in a key communications union, who were rebuffed in an attempt to draft Mr Ken Livingstone as their candidate in a forthcoming leadership election, are now seeking to block the candidature of Mr John Gidding, a leading Labour Party right-winger.

The election for general secretary of the 160,000-strong National Communications Union (NCU) is scheduled for next Spring and the union's left organization has plans to delay the vote so that Mr Gidding, a member of the Labour national executive will be too old to stand.

The left's candidate is almost certain to be Mr Phil Holt, a Liverpool-based supporter of the Militant Tendency.

A movement to prevent Mr Gidding from fighting the election is gathering ground and was given fresh impetus yesterday when election results showed that the left has consolidated its control on the executive committee.

The idea of approaching Mr Livingstone came from the NCU's Broad Left organization, but the leader of the Greater London Council rejected the overtures, preferring to seek a career in the House of Commons.

The strategy for blocking Mr Gidding includes either delaying the election until after the Newcastle-upon-Lyme MP is disqualified, when he reaches the age of 55 in March, or changing the union's rules at a special conference in November to have the general secretary elected by a conference of delegates more sympathetic to the left.

The left are also thought to be anxious to distance the election from the political fund campaign, masterminded by Mr Gidding, who is also the NCU's political officer, which is expected to show a large majority of members have voted in favour of retaining a political fund. Results of the ballot are scheduled to be announced at the end of this month.

## Lessons for TUC

The TUC must learn lessons from the miners' strike and involve itself in all major disputes in the future, according to Mr David Bannett, one of the most influential voices in the Labour movement.

Mr Bannett, general secretary of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, told his union's annual conference in Blackpool that there was an overriding need for the union's senior body to regain influence and authority. He argued that the most obvious failure of the movement to support the miners, in not being able to organize industrial action by key groups of workers, was partly due to the lack of involvement by the TUC until a late stage.

While the effect on medical services and patient care had not been grave, it had been more than "marginal", as predicted by the Government in November 1982.

"The full effect of the cuts have been masked by health authority support for some posts lost, which can only have come about at the cost of other services."

Medics employed by universities make a significant contribution to National Health Service clinical work and provide about 5 per cent of hospital patient care in Britain.

## Scholarship scheme for poor foreign students

By our Education Correspondent

A new scholarship scheme for bright, but poor Commonwealth students was announced yesterday by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development.

It will provide 450 scholarships over five years, beginning next year, and the funding will be shared between the Overseas Development Administration and those universities and polytechnics wishing to take part.

Mr Raison said that the scheme was being introduced because of concern about the difficulty of getting places in British universities since the advent of "full-cost" fees for overseas students in 1980. "There is a feeling that nowadays it is much harder for people to get to Great Britain to be educated and that therefore they are going elsewhere", he said.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost £16 million altogether, with the ODA paying £8 million on fees and fees, and the educational institutions having to find the students' maintenance costs. Universities and polytechnics are being told they will not be able to tap their recurrent grant but will have to raise the additional money privately.

Mr Raison, who announced the scheme in reply to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Robert Key, MP for Salisbury, said the scholarships would be open to students, aged under 35, from 57 developing Commonwealth countries.

## Newspaper talks fail

Prospects of a deal between the National Union of Journalists and the National Graphical Association over new technology receded yesterday as a meeting over a dispute at the Kent Messenger broke up after 30 minutes amid considerable bitterness.

An NUJ request that the NGA should not seek to "follow the work" out of the composing room on to the editorial floor, was described as "outrageous" by Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretary of the association.

## Army title for princess

The Princess of Wales forged her first formal links with the Army yesterday by agreeing to become Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Hampshire Regiment. She will be the first royal colonel-in-chief of the British-based regiment.

At the same time, she has been appointed Honorary Air Commodore of RAF Wittering, Cambridgeshire, home of many of the Harrier aircraft used in the Falklands War.

## Edinburgh's archbishop

The new Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh is to be Father Keith O'Brien, aged 47, the Rector of St Mary's College, Balak, Aberdeen, the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland announced yesterday.

He succeeds Cardinal Gordon Gray, who announced last November that he was to retire. Father O'Brien (right) graduated with a science degree from Edinburgh University and studied for the priesthood at St Andrews College, Dryburgh. He also holds a diploma in education. He was ordained in 1965.

## No excuse for riot House told

Continued from page 1  
Belgians to be offered opportunity of transferring offenders given prison sentences in Belgium to prisons in Britain.

Mrs Thatcher supported the indefinite ban imposed by UEFA on English clubs.

"If English clubs are to play football in Europe again, they can do so only when their good names and that of their followers and supporters has been restored," she said.

Mrs Thatcher said it was disappointing that so few of the offenders at Brussels had been apprehended, and called on people who were there and knew those who were responsible to come forward and help to bring them to justice.

Mr Kinnoch said the proposals did not begin to match the scale of the crisis in football. Action was needed to identify and deal with the causes of hooliganism, to discover not only who was committing the crimes but why they committed them.

Mrs Thatcher said that an inquiry could go on for years and find as many answers as there were people on it.

Chance for Dundee, page 25

## Passengers saved by bus driver

Judith Dale, aged 39, a coach driver, of Taylor Hill, Huddersfield, steered her 16 passengers to safety when the bus brakes failed on a steep moorland road near the village of Strines near Sheffield.

Eight passengers were taken to the Royal Hallamshire Hospital in Sheffield. Seven were treated for minor injuries and another detained for observation.

South Yorkshire police accident investigators were making a detailed inspection yesterday of the wrecked coach, which ended up on the edge of a 100-ft drop.

They were also examining a car, empty at the time, that the coach rammed before it hit a tree.

After realising the brakes had failed, the driver put the coach into a lower gear to slow it down.

It was on its way back to Halifax from a sightseeing trip to Derbyshire.

## School strike threat to exempted areas

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The 42 local education authorities which have been exempted from strike action by the National Union of Teachers because they have signed statements sympathetic to the teachers' pay case could soon be back on the hit list.

Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, has asked local divisions to check what action their authorities have taken to implement the statements of support for teachers.

"The union expects the local education authorities concerned to furnish evidence that they have made strong and supportive representations to the appropriate national local authority associations," he said yesterday. It also expects them to have put pressure on their representative in the Burnham negotiating committee and their local MPs.

"Unless the authorities can furnish evidence of action in

support of the declaration, they will again be considered for selective strike action," he said.

The decision of the highest teachers' union to monitor adherence to the statements comes after a decision by the second biggest teachers' union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union Women Teachers, to abandon its no-strike deals with five authorities on the ground that they are not worth the paper they are written on.

Privately the employers' side has expressed scepticism about the value of the statements which have nevertheless been embarrassing. By signing them, and almost one half have signed statements, authorities were publicly rejecting the negotiating position of their own side because they agreed to put aside a reference to arbitration.

The NUT begins its twelfth week of selective strikes today

## RIBA tackles 'madhouse' of indemnity insurance

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

The Royal Institute of British Architects is entering the insurance market with the Bowring group as brokers, in an attempt to "bring stability to the madhouse market" of professional indemnity insurance for its members.

Private firms of architects have faced increases in annual premiums of as much as 300 per cent in the past two years, partly as a result of instructions by government departments to pursue, to the bitter end, claims for building defects.

A joint company is to be set up by the end of the year and the institute proposes to make its cover mandatory for members, if necessary.

The main broker at present is the ABF insurance agency,

which is independent of the RIBA. Negotiations on the value of the business have broken down, after a bid by the RIBA to take it over, although further talks are planned.

The Property Services Agency, part of the Department of the Environment, has insisted that its private professional consultants should take out a minimum of £250,000, and a maximum of £5 million, cover on each-and-every-claim basis, and there is indefinite liability.

Other government departments and agencies, among them the Department of Health and Social Security, and the Housing Corporation, are following the PSA's lead.

## 'White elephant' attack on £60m centre rebuffed

Government sources have denied reports that the new International Conference Centre under construction at Broad Sanctuary, opposite Westminster Abbey and within sight of the Houses of Parliament, will be a "white elephant" (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Occupancy rates will be in excess of 70 per cent within three years, they claim.

Criticism has been levelled at the apparent mounting cost of the centre, which has a maximum capacity of 2,200, and at its design, by the

architects, Powell, Moya and Partners.

In June 1978 the Commons was told the centre would cost £15 million but it is expected to reach more than £60 million, including furniture and fittings, when it opens in time for Britain's presidency of the EEC on July 1, 1986. The official building cost is put at \$46.4 million.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Wokingham, recently described the centre as a "horrible eyesore" just off Parliament Square, and "totally out of tune with architectural thinking in the 1980s".

## MP's agent was devious, court told

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Actions by Mr Charles Hubbard, agent for Mr Austin Mitchell, the Labour MP for Great Grimsby during the last general election were described yesterday as "cunning, devious and dishonest".

Mr Hubbard appeared at Lincoln Crown Court where he denied charges of forgery, perjury and two counts of making false declarations.

Mr Nigel Baker, for the prosecution, said that Mr Hubbard overtook the permitted expenses allowed by law on electioneering in 1983 and then tried to conceal the action.

The amount allowed was £4,295 and Mr Hubbard, who saw Mr Mitchell narrowly retain his seat, declared that he had underspent by a small amount.

Mr Baker said that in fact he had overspent because he had not included a £320 bill for two acts of the Labour newspaper, *Grimsby Clarion*.

Mr Hubbard, of Laceby Road, Grimsby, made the newspaper receipts "disappear" by splitting them up and saying that the amount was expenditure for the local council elections held a month earlier, Mr Baker said.

He said the matter had come to light after complaints from Mr Paul Gemmey, the SDF/ALP candidate, and resulted in a hearing at the High Court in London in which Mr Mitchell and Mr Hubbard admitted that they had overspent slightly but said that this had not been done deliberately.

The trial continues today.

## Court orders release of two fans

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two of the nine British fans held by Belgian police since last week's European Cup Final were ordered to be released yesterday after a brief court appearance.

They had to spend an extra night in prison because the Belgian authorities had mislaid their passports. The fans are hoping to be released today.

Two others, charged with more serious offences, were Detective Superintendent Bill Sargent was yesterday appointed to lead the Merseyside part of a three-nation investigation into the violence which erupted in Brussels on Wednesday. His brief will be to bring to justice the hooligans involved in fighting in the Heysel stadium.

remained in custody for 30 days.

Like all those who have been arrested, the four who appeared in court yesterday were not directly involved in the rioting at the Heysel stadium when 38 people died last Wednesday.

The two who were released were Mr James Templeton, aged 32, and Mr James Prior, aged 26, both from Liverpool.

They had been arrested on suspicion of pick-pocketing but were released for want of sufficient evidence.

The two still in custody were Mr Peter Thomas, aged 32, who was arrested for being allegedly

in possession of drugs and a knife and for resisting arrest and Mr James McGill, aged 21, who was arrested for alleged theft.

The other five British fans are expected to appear in court today.

There is mounting criticism of the Belgian police for failing to arrest anyone for the riot although Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Interior Minister, said the police at the ground were too busy trying to save life to make arrests.

M Jean Defaigne, President of the French-speaking Liberal party, said in the Belgian Parliament yesterday afternoon that the Union of the European Football Associations and the Belgian government should pay compensation to the victims of the riots.

He said it was undeniable that the authorities had shown indecision and a lack of foresight.

The British Boxing Board of Control has ordered that no

alcohol shall be sold inside Queen's Park Rangers' football ground on Saturday night, when Barry McGuigan of Ireland challenges Eusebio Pedrosa of Panama for the world featherweight title.

Reports of anti-British violence in Italy after the riot should be taken with a "large pinch of salt", the Association of British Travel Agents said yesterday.

Parliament, page 4  
Chance for Dundee, page 25

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## Driver of school coach had a stroke before crash, post-mortem tests show

The driver of the coach carrying a party of British schoolchildren, which crashed last week in the South of France, killing seven people, suffered a stroke just before the accident, the official post-mortem examination revealed.

Mr Edmund Stenege, public prosecutor of Ales near where the accident occurred, announced yesterday that the driver, Mr Harry Hughes, aged 39, who died in the crash, was the victim of a "haemorrhage encapsulating the brain stem", which had provoked a progressive paralysis of his body, as had been confirmed by several witnesses immediately after the crash.

The stroke, which caused the driver to lose control of the coach just before a dangerous bend while it was travelling at a high speed, was the sole cause of the accident, Mr Stenege said. There was no trace of any alcohol in the driver's body, nor of any mechanical fault in the vehicle itself, he added.

Dozens of schoolchildren left morning assembly yesterday in tears at one of the schools in St Albans, Hertfordshire, involved in the coach crash.

Children at Beaumont comprehensive school were given details of the accident during assembly and many wept as they left the hall.

Two girls, Jackie Francis,

aged 17, of Sherwood Avenue, St Albans, and Ann Morris, aged 13, of Crouchmore Gardens, Redbourn, both from Beaumont, were among the seven victims of the crash near Montpellier on Wednesday, when their coach left the road and overturned as children from Beaumont and Verulam schools in St Albans were returning from an adventure holiday.

Mr Colin Isted, headmaster of Beaumont school, said: "The one thing outstanding at the moment is the courage that those children involved in the accident have shown - by the way in which those who were thrown out of the coach at the accident went back to help those still inside, the way they supported each other in hospital by encouraging and lifting spirits at important times."

They are a tribute to themselves and their generation.

One of the schoolchildren who died in the coach crash has been buried.

The service on Sunday for Marthias Lasky, aged 14, from Upper Heath, St Albans, was attended by his friends from Verulam School, and by his parents, Mr David Lasky and Mrs Michelle Lasky, and his brother, Saul Lasky, aged 16. He was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Bushey.

The coach veered off the road and I thought the driver had swerved to miss something. But we straightened up."

Then, he said, "The coach started to fall over and all I could hear was loud screaming."

Yesterday was the first day back at school for pupils after the half-term holiday. Industrial



Royal tour: Prince Edward performing a balancing act to entertain members of the Cambridge Youth Theatre, of which he is patron, during a visit to a drama workshop.

## 250 Stonehenge cases start

People arrested in the battle for Stonehenge arrived in court by the coachload yesterday as magistrates began hearing evidence against about 250 of more than 500 in custody. They were appearing in courts in Epsleigh, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester in Hampshire and at Salisbury, Wiltshire.

In Salisbury, the accused were arriving in coaches at the police station where they were being dealt with two at a time by magistrates.

According to police, about 550 people had been arrested in the operation to prevent the staging of an illegal pop festival at the ancient monument on Salisbury Plain. Of these, 510 were arrested during Saturday's clash between police and

hippies from a "peace convoy" at Choldert, 10 miles from Stonehenge.

The accused face charges of obstruction, assault, unlawful assembly and obstructing the police.

Many of those appearing at Salisbury were being given bail on condition that they do not go within a 25-mile radius of Stonehenge, which includes Savernake Forest, where the peace convoy originally formed.

Police said that so many people were arrested that they had been held eight to a cell at various police stations over the weekend. Magistrates at Salisbury are expected to sit throughout this week.

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission,

which owns Stonehenge, and the National Trust, which owns the 1,500 acres around it, had won High Court injunctions banning an annual pop festival held at Stonehenge for the past 21 years.

The battered remnants of the peace convoy has been given temporary sanctuary by the Lord Cardigan at a camp on his family land at Savernake Forest, near Marlborough, Wiltshire.

About 100 people are camped at the site on the edge of the main A336 Salisbury Road. The campers believe at least a dozen children are "missing". They were thought to have been taken into care by the social services.

## Survey on health to involve 35,000

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Major projects aimed at reducing Britain's annual toll of 140,000 deaths from heart disease were launched yesterday, including one of the country's biggest-ever health surveys.

Despite many successes in research and treatment, Britain has one of the world's worst records for heart disease, which kills more than twice as many people as cancer and claims one life prematurely every four minutes.

In the next few weeks, in Wales, 35,000 people, aged between 12 and 64, will be asked to complete questionnaires about their diet, lifestyle, smoking habits and attitudes towards their health.

The survey, one of the biggest of its kind, is part of a £1.5 million, five-year project. Wales has been chosen for the study, funded by the Health Education Council and the Welsh Office, because of its record of 210,000 heart disease deaths every year.

In a separate initiative, the British Heart Foundation launched its "research saves lives" National campaign, which includes the third and final phase of another important survey.

Men in 24 towns in England, Wales and Scotland are being examined for risk factors such as blood pressure, smoking and blood cholesterol, along with environmental factors such as water supply, rainfall and temperature.

"We are trying to explain the striking geographic variations in death rates from heart disease in Britain," Professor Gerald Shaper, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, who is heading the £240,000 study, said.

The foundation is trying to draw attention to the scale of heart disease and the ways in which it can be tackled, by issuing one of two million publicity packs this week.

## Children's home head jailed for sex offences

Ronald Cooper, aged 56, of Coleridge Way, Orpington, Kent, head of a Lewisham Council home for disturbed children, who admitted a series of sex offences involving young boys in his care, was jailed for four years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Cooper, who had been working for 17 years at the home in Edward Road, Bromley, Kent, took thousands of "revolting" photographs of naked children, some as young as five-years-old, the court was told.

A single man, with an "exemplary" previous character, admitted specimen charges of taking and distributing indecent pictures between 1979 and 1982. He also admitted inciting two boys aged five to take part in indecent acts and sexually assaulting a boy aged 11.

Mr Timothy Landale, for the prosecution, said that the police found 34 albums full of pictures, hidden at Cooper's home. The albums had been carefully indexed.

He had been arrested after a year-long police operation, code named "Circus", into male prostitution in the West End. Cooper had nothing to do with that, but police found information which led them to him.

## Teenage rapist strikes again

A youth aged 17 and nicknamed the "teenage fox", who raped a babysitter aged 11 at Koffepoint, has raped a girl aged 15 in Looe near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

The girl was able to tell detectives that the attacker ood has a golden Labrador with him. The attack on Sunday came after a three-week search by police in the West Country where the rapist has been leading a fox-style existence living rough in wooded countryside.

## Bank and chemist in Tesco's £20m store

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Tesco Stores opens its hundredth superstore in the United Kingdom today at Brent Park, Neasden north-west London said to be the biggest of its kind in the Capital with a bank and a pharmacy in the store as well as petrol selling at prices below many in surrounding area.

Sir Leslie Porter, who retires as Tesco's chairman next month at a preview, said yesterday that transformation of old railway land, off the North Circular road had taken seven years' negotiation and hard work, the total cost running at about £20 million. He added: "Brent Park sets new standards in retailing and will be something of a flagship for Tesco and for our industry."

Tesco is Britain's biggest superstore operator. A 500,000 sq ft store, based in Leeds, which is part of Associated Dairies Group, has 85 superstores, with more being opened in the South. J. Sainsbury, Britain's biggest grocer, has 77 outlets in the superstore style in the United Kingdom.

Brent Park has 63,000 sq ft of selling space and free parking for more than 1,100 cars, all on one level.

It has free bus services but is clearly aimed at the shopper with a car and shows how Tesco is still moving up-market from its old "cheap and cheerful" image.

Half the store is given over to food and drink with the emphasis on quality fresh foods including exotic vegetables such as cassavas and yams. Clothing and footwear, an interior bakery and a consumer advisory kitchen are other features.

The first of three experimental banking outlets operated by Midland Bank will offer financial services including mortgages and insurance, and issue Thomas Cook traveller's cheques.

## Institute calls for 25mph cars

By Michael Horsnell

A new category of car capable of a maximum speed of 25 mph and especially designed to limit damage to cyclists and pedestrians in an accident should be recognized by the government, the Policy Studies Institute said yesterday.

The measure would reduce danger and environmental intrusion as well as extend the use of cars to people who cannot afford them now, it adds.

The proposal is made in a PSI study which shows how transport could be made more efficient for users while reducing costs in resources, accidents and pollution.

The new car, which would probably be electrically propelled, would attract favourable licensing, taxation and traffic management for users.

It would not be permitted on motorways and 16-year-olds should be allowed to drive it, the report says.

Transport Reform: Changing the Rules, by Stephen Pinder (Policy Studies Institute) £6.50.

New regulations for stricter standards of fire-resistant passenger seats on British aircraft were announced yesterday by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Studies of fires arising from aircraft crashes have shown that the flammability of seat upholstery is an important factor in spreading a cabin fire.

By July 1, 1986, all newly manufactured seats will have to comply with the new standards while other aircraft will have to have been converted by December 1, 1987.

## ITV offers 'Dallas' back to BBC at cut price

By Our Arts Correspondent

Thames Television co-confirmed yesterday that it was discussing with the BBC the sale of *Dallas*, the popular American soap opera, as a way out of the impasse within independent television about screening the series.

But the move may be opposed by the series' distributors, Wavelength, which claims that it can prevent the sale. The American company believes that the BBC paid too little for

*Dallas* in the past.

The station believes that many of the independent television companies which say they will not show *Dallas* are likely to change their minds.

It is paying about £55,000 an episode for the antics of JR and the rest of the Ewing clan, compared to the £43,000 which the BBC was offering. But it may offer the series to the corporation at a reduced price.

## Co-op set for travel expansion

By Our Commercial Editor

Co-op Travel, the retail travel agency chain which is part of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), has expansion plans to put it among the leading travel agents in Britain.

The group operates 72 outlets, having recently gained 25 branches of the former Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society which merged its south London operation with CWS.

Now CWS plans to increase the number of Co-op Travel outlets to at least 100 within 18 months, partly by acquisition.

Most existing outlets are self-standing, but some are within Co-op stores. The biggest concentration of outlets apart from London, is in the Midlands and the North-west.

About fifty further travel outlets are operated by some of the 100 co-operative retail societies. The North-east society has 14 outlets. Leading retail agents such as Thomas Cook, Pickfords Travel and Hogg Robinson each have about 200 branches.

## Breeder is banned after Pekinese show fracas

Judging was held up in the Pekinese dog section at Bourne-mouth Canine Association Show in August last year after a breeder started shouting and swearing at competitors, a Kennel Club hearing was told yesterday.

The general committee decided that four complaints against Mrs Barbara Lashmar, of Woodhatch Road, Redhill, Surrey, was justified and that she had discredited the canine world.

She was banned for 10 years from judging, exhibiting or attending dog shows. Mrs Lashmar did not attend the hearing.

The hearing was told that Mrs Lashmar's remarks sent Miss Adele Summers out of the ring in tears with her dog, Modesty Permits.

Miss Summers, of Berrylands Farm, Stanford, Purbit, Surrey, said that Mrs Lashmar was sitting near the judges and was saying in a loud voice that Miss Summers's dog was a "cripple".

As she walked the dog around the ring she heard Mrs Lashmar saying: "Anybody that gives

that dog a ticket is a - crook". She said: "I was very embarrassed. I asked the judge if I could be excused from the ring."

Her partner, Miss Vandella Williams, of the same address, said up to Mrs Lashmar and asked her to stop using foul language. Miss Williams said: "She said I won only because I have paid or slept for my wins. She was speaking very loudly."

"I had had abuse from Mrs Lashmar over many years. Every time we beat her we get this abuse."

Mr Terence Nethercott, of Carfax Road, Hayes, Middlesex, said he had to get between Mrs Lashmar and Miss Williams away before things got out of control.

Mrs Lashmar's daughter, Carol, aged 32, who is also a show judge, for Pekinese dogs, said yesterday: "My mother could not attend the hearing because she is in hospital with terminal cancer. She is 63 and this ban is disgusting for something which was mainly loss of temper."

## Less sugar eaten, more cheese and chips

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

If Britons are switching towards what is nowadays held to be a healthier diet, they are doing so only slowly and to no obvious pattern, a government report published today suggests.

The Ministry of Agriculture's annual statistical survey of household food purchases for 1983 shows a decline in the consumption of milk, cream, sugar and red meat, and an increase in fish, poultry, fresh fruit and wholemeal bread.

But sales of butter and cheese also increased, and

people bought more chips and frozen and processed vegetables at the expense of the fresh product.

The most notable drop was in consumption of beef, pork and lamb from 14.67 oz to 13.97 oz a person a week, the lowest since 1973. The Meat and Livestock Commission is spending £6 million this year, on a campaign to counter the trend towards vegetarianism.

There was also a pronounced increase in sales of skimmed and semi-skimmed milk, while those of full-cream milk contin-

ued to decline. Consumption of fish, at more than 5.1 oz a person a week was the highest since 1970.

It is believed that changes in dietary habits may have accelerated the past year or so because of increased publicity. But the ministry does not take into account "fast food" take-away sales, which are not recommended by health experts and which are also on the increase.

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure 1983. (Stationery Office, £16.95).

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# PM outlines steps to curb football violence: ban put on alcohol

## Hooliganism

The Government is to introduce as soon as possible legislation similar to that in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 making it an offence to be drunk or to possess alcohol on football grounds, on entry to grounds and in most areas of grounds.

This was announced by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in a Commons statement outlining measures to be put in hand to deal with football violence in the aftermath of the riotous behaviour by football supporters at the European Cup final in Liverpool and Juventus in Brussels last Wednesday when 38 people died.

She said the 1980 Act also made it an offence to be in possession of containers for alcohol on football grounds. The new legislation on the Statute Book by the summer recess, in time for the coming football season.

Mrs Thatcher said she knew the whole house would share the nation's profound sympathy for the bereaved and injured and the sense of outrage and shame at the behaviour of some of our citizens which led to the tragedy.

She also said: The Belgian authorities and UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) are conducting thorough inquiries into the arrangements for the match and into the disaster. They will no doubt report on the extent to which the internationally agreed guidelines and precautions for spectator safety were followed.

We cannot prejudice the outcome of those inquiries. But we have to recognise that there has been a terrible record of violence at European football matches in which I regret to say that English supporters have played a large part over many years.

In these circumstances, the Government welcomed the initial decision of the Football Association to withdraw English clubs from participation in European competitions next season, and we fully understand the subsequent decision of UEFA to ban English clubs from European competition for an indefinite period and we believe it to be right.

This withdrawal gives English football authorities the opportunity to introduce effective measures to combat violence and to ensure that other countries that they have done so.

After announcing the legislation to ban alcohol from football grounds, Mrs Thatcher said they would also proceed to legislate with the legislation envisaged in the Government's White Paper on the review of public order.

The proposals on assemblies in the open air will considerably strengthen the powers available to the police to guard against the risk of disorder.

Wherever they have reason to expect disorder at a football match the police will, in effect, be able to limit the gate and impose other conditions. Under this provision, the police should be able to stipulate whatever steps they judge necessary to minimize the risk of disorder.

Mr Justice Popplewell will continue with his inquiry into the events at Bradford City and Birmingham football grounds on May 11. His terms of reference are already wide enough to allow any lessons learned from Brussels to be taken into account. I understand that Mr Justice Popplewell hopes to submit an interim report before the beginning of next season.

The Government has set in hand the procedure for designating under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, all clubs in the third and fourth divisions.

We have, in addition, agreed with the Football Authorities on a number of measures including the acceleration of the introduction of closed circuit television, with the help of the Football Trust. I have been informed today that the trust is proposing to allocate £500,000 for this purpose as a first step.

This would give cover in over 30 grounds in addition to the 11 in which experiments are already taking place.

Events at Brussels last week have, however, made it clear that more is now needed.

I shall be discussing urgently with the Football Authorities proposals for: 1. The introduction of a practical scheme of membership cards, either on a club or national basis.

## Proposals for a far more all-ticket matches.

Stricter controls, or in some cases a ban, on visiting spectators. I recognise (she went on) that such measures would mean a radical change in the way in which football is conducted in this country.

It is also necessary if football is to survive as a spectator sport. In parallel with our own action, we shall continue to co-operate in developing international measures to deal with hooliganism.

Next week, the Minister for Sport (Mr Neil Martin) will be attending a meeting of European Ministers for that purpose.

In the meantime, we are anxious to give the Brussels authorities every possible assistance in bringing to justice and dealing appropriately with people from this country who have committed offences in connection with last Wednesday's match.

The Home Secretary has sent a message to the Belgian Minister of the Interior offering the assistance and co-operation of British police forces. The Merseyside Police and the Metropolitan Police are examining television film closely to see if they can identify those responsible for last Wednesday's violence.

We also want to do everything within our power to remove any possible difficulty in the way of any charges the Belgian authorities may decide to bring.

Arrangements already exist between the United Kingdom and Belgium for the extradition of those accused of serious offences of violence such as murder, manslaughter, wounding or grievous bodily harm.

One disincentive for the Belgian authorities may be that it is less trouble simply to expel Britons who may have committed offences rather than to prosecute and sentence them appropriately. We intend to offer the Belgians the opportunity, in accordance with the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, of anyone who may be given a prison sentence in Belgium.

I hope that last Wednesday's sickening events will unite all decent people in helping to eradicate hooliganism from football.

If English clubs are to play football in Europe again, they can do so only when their good name, and that of the football authorities, supporters, has been restored.

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said they supported the decision to bring in legislation similar to that in Scotland but were surprised by the rather restricted action being proposed by the Government and disappointed by the decision to extend the Popplewell inquiry beyond its already stretched limits.

We need (he said) a firm assurance that the Popplewell report will come in time for proposals to be implemented before the season begins, and that any necessary resources will be available for practical implementation.

On the problems of football and football hooliganism, will the Prime Minister bring forward proposals to ensure that some of the revenue taken out of the game is returned in the form of improved safety and security at football grounds?

Action was needed to identify and deal with the causes of hooliganism. It was essential to discover not only who was committing the crimes but why they committed such crimes.

Can we (he asked) look forward to a quick and thorough investigation into the causes of the violence which involve the police, youth and social workers and other social and practical experience week to week of dealing with the issues posed by the spread of hooliganism?

The court took the view that since the development of the law enabled a state to claim continental shelf up to 200 miles from its coast whatever the geological characteristics, there was no reason to ascribe any role to geological or geographical factors.

Since in the present instance the distance between the coasts of the parties was less than 400 miles the rift zone could not constitute a fundamental discontinuity terminating the seaward extension of the Maltese shelf and the northward extension of the Libyan as if it were some natural boundary.

The need to interpret the evidence advanced for and against the Libyan argument would compel the court to make a determination upon a disagreement between scientists of distinction as to the more plausible correct interpretation of apparently incomplete scientific data - a position which it could not accept. It therefore rejected the rift zone argument of Libya.

Malta considered that the distance principle required that as a starting point of the delimitation process consideration must be given to an equidistance line subject to verification of the equitableness of the result achieved by this initial delimitation. The court was unable to accept that the equidistance method was one which must necessarily be used. Moreover, the court considered that the practice of states in this field fell short of proving the existence of a rule prescribing the use of equidistance or indeed of any method, as obligatory.

The parties agreed that the delimitation of the continental shelf must be effected by the application of equitable principles in all the relevant circumstances in order to achieve an equitable result.

Some of those principles were: 1. There was to be no question of relationship geography; 2. non-coincidence by one party on an area appertaining to the other; 3. the respect due to all relevant circumstances; 4. equity did not necessarily imply equality; 5. there could be no question of distributive justice.

It was the case that any of this thugery was related in any way to political organizations - racists, fascists or anyone else - that must be among the areas to be inquired into.

It must be their determined purpose to ensure that the thugish minority that was a stain on British football and society had had its day and would never be permitted to show its ugly face again.

Mrs Thatcher said she could not speed up the rate at which Mr Justice Popplewell would report. She understood it was his intention to have an interim report before the beginning of next season.

There are (she said) considerable sums already going into football. We are prepared to allocate more should the result of that committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Sport find it necessary. An inquiry into crime and hooliganism could go on and on for years and find as many answers as there were people on such an inquiry.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Latham) who said his constituency included the grounds of both Liverpool and Everton football clubs, said there was a deep feeling of grief among the people of Liverpool. He had expressed to the Italian ambassador - it was Italian day - that the people of Liverpool had as much grief in their hearts as the people of Milan and Turin.

But I ask the Prime Minister (he went on) do not be involved in any cover-up of some of the terrible things that have happened.

Many people have run away from their responsibilities, the Belgian authorities. What about the fact that the ground was unsuitable? (Conservative interruptions). What about the fact that the police action was inadequate to deal with the outbreak?

Mrs Thatcher: We cannot prejudice the results of the inquiry by Belgium. Some of the things to which Mr Heffer refers would not be necessary unless there were soccer hooliganism. It is appalling that supporters of one club cannot stand by supporters of another club without there being fear of violence.

Mr David Ashby (North West Leicestershire, C) who was asked about giving help to the police in Belgium, were there not on Thursday morning hundreds of police officers and detectives at all points of entry finding out the names and addresses of those returning for further inquiry?

Mrs Thatcher: Our police are giving every possible assistance, not only in looking at videos but they have also been active at some of the ports of entry on return.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C) said he had listened in vain to Mrs Thatcher's statement for some of the severe penalties that might be imposed on football hooligans. Nowhere was there anything that penalties would put upon them the physical pain they so readily put upon others.

Mrs Thatcher: The penalties available are already severe. Those meted out at Cambridge a fortnight ago were of the order of five years' imprisonment. We all thought they were appropriate sentences. There could, of course, be even more severe sentences.

I believe recent events will probably mean heavier sentences are meted out and that will be right.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) The police are fed up with being treated as the poor bloody infantry. They are asking for powers to search for weapons and drugs and the power to be able to ban a match if those going to it are a clear threat to public order.

Mrs Thatcher replied that the police would have increased powers under the proposed legislation. They already had the power to search people under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.

She added that the legislation would not only bring in measures similar to those in force in Scotland but also ban the supply of alcohol on trains.

Mr Kinnock said his Party wanted to co-operate as much as possible on improving legislation but Mrs Thatcher had given no indication of co-operation between the various bodies, no undertaking about finance and no undertaking about investigating the cause of the violence.

Mrs Thatcher said there was a co-ordinating committee on finance. There had been books and papers on the causes of violence which had not found the answer. They did not need another inquiry.

# System in danger of breakdown

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Faced with the danger that some parts of the social security system would breakdown as it was too complex, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, in a long statement on the outcome of the review of social security and the Green Paper just published, said it was a matter of urgency that a simpler and more coherent system was devised.

He announced that the Government proposed to introduce a new benefit, to be called Family Credit, to provide cash help for poor working families with children. Family Income Supplement would be abolished. It was also proposed to replace supplementary benefit with a new Income Support system.

After indicating changes in the housing benefit system and the basis on which help was provided with rates - here the Government have it in mind to make everyone be directly responsible for something like 20 per cent of domestic rates as long as they remain, Mr Fowler said that the Government's intention was that no one retiring during the rest of this century would be affected; neither would any existing pensioners.

He declared: It would be an abdication of responsibility to hand down obligations to our children which we believe they cannot fulfil. Mr Fowler, in his statement said the Government intended continuing to the concept of a national insurance system under which entitlement to the major benefits was earned by the payment of contributions during a working life.

The Government also believed that the tradition of state support for those in need was one which should be maintained and developed.

But social security (he went on) is not a function of the state alone. It should be a partnership between the individual and the state - a system built on twin pillars.

The social security system is not properly coordinated with the tax system and operates with outdated equipment. We now need a major computerisation strategy for social security which can link effectively with other Government systems including that of the Inland Revenue.

In terms of spending, the cost of the social security system has increased five-fold in real terms since the war and now totals some £40 billion a year. That is over 30 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Mr Fowler said the Government proposed to reduce the cost of the system by 11 per cent of gross domestic product compared with only 4.7 per cent after the war. Nor has the pressure for growth in spending eased.

In the first part of the next century we need to provide for an extra four million pensioners. That, taken together with the state earnings related pension scheme (SERPS), will mean that the cost of pensions will at least triple, we must ensure now that we have a soundly based social security system which the country can afford.

The new Family Credit will have three main features. It will be paid on the same basis as help to unemployed families, in that help will be related to the age of children. It will be able to take-home pay not gross earnings, as happens with Family Income Supplement. And it will be paid by employers through the pay packet.

Family Credit will be paid in addition to child benefit. The Government believe that the extra responsibilities carried by all those bringing up children should be recognised. Child benefit will, therefore, continue to be paid for all children irrespective of the means of the family.

Family Credit will be part of a coherent system of income-related benefits. That system, covering basic income support, assistance with housing costs and help for low income families, will be based on a common income test and a common means test. It will be simpler, fairer and easier to administer; and it will provide the same level of help at the same level of income for those in and out of work.

The central concept of the income support scheme is that the regular extra payments now made on the basis of detailed individual assessment should be absorbed into the main rates of benefit. Those rates will provide a special higher level of benefit for pensioners, the long term sick and disabled and lone parents.

Instead of the present single payments system we propose to set up a social fund which will be operated on discretionary basis by specially trained staff at DHSS local offices. It will provide emergency help where needed and help those who face particular difficulties.

We also expect that the social fund will, in time, provide a better basis for contributing cash help to enable people to be cared for in the community rather than in institutions.

He was also publishing the report of the housing benefit review team and he said he had accepted most of their recommendations. The review team found that housing benefit was excessively complicated, involving six different systems of rates for different groups at different income levels. It was also expensive and poorly targeted with over one-third of all households - some with incomes up to average earnings - receiving housing benefit.

We intend to move to a simpler, clearer system (he went on). It will be based on the same net income assessment basis as the income support system. Family credit systems of rent and rates together rather than separately as at present. For the poorest families, housing benefit will meet 100 per cent of rent. At higher income levels, help will be only to those on supplementary benefit. In future it will apply equally to those in and out of work.

We believe, however, that the basis on which help is provided with rates needs to be changed. At present some seven million households receive help with some or all of their rate bills and over three million households pay no rates at all. As a result a large proportion of people live in households in which no rates are paid. This means that there is no effective link between payment for and use of local services.

The whole structure of rates is currently under review but the Government believe that, so long as domestic rates remain, all households should be directly responsible for making some payment towards them. The Government have in mind a figure of the order of 20 per cent.

The review also examined the contributory national insurance system for unemployment, maternity and widowhood. We propose no change in unemployment benefit which will continue to be paid for twelve months.

For widows under 60, we propose to replace the widow's allowance currently payable for the first six months after bereavement by a single lump sum payment of £1,000 to give them more help when it is most needed. In addition, we propose to increase the widow's allowance from the time of bereavement rather than after six months as at present.

Widow's pension will also be paid from the time of bereavement but the eligibility will be modified to concentrate help more on older widows who are least likely to be able to resume work. The changes will not affect the benefit paid to any existing widows.

We propose to adjust the rules governing maternity allowance so that the mother can have greater freedom in choosing when, around the time of her confinement, she wishes to be paid the allowance. We also intend to adjust the qualification period so that the benefit is more likely to be paid to women who have had to give up work in order to have their baby.

The maternity grant and the death grant have been left at their present level - £25 and £30 respectively - for more years and are now quite inadequate for the purposes. The average cost of a funeral is now over ten times the cost of the grants and it is £20 in administration to pay out each £30 grant. We propose instead a new maternity grant of £75 - three times the level of the present grant - available to all low income families. Help with the full cost of funerals

will also be made available more widely than at present to anybody who has responsibility for a funeral and lacks the resources to pay for it. The largest single area of social security spending is on pensions. The basic pension alone accounts for over £15 billion a year and is paid to nine million people. That pension accounts, on average, for half the income of pensioners and has been a major factor in raising pensioners' living standards since the War. It is, and must remain, the basis in which individuals can build additional pension provision. The question is how that extra provision should be made.

At present only about half the working population belong to occupational pension schemes. The development of occupational pension schemes has been an important factor in improving living standards since the War. But the coverage of schemes has not increased since the mid-1950s.

The analysis undertaken during the review has shown that the number of pensioners for whom we will eventually need to provide is three million greater than was recognized in 1974 and five million greater than is today. It is clear, therefore, that the long term cost of state pensions is set to rise steeply in the first thirty years of the next century.

If the basic pension was updated in line with prices then its cost would increase in real terms by half to £22 billion. If it kept pace with earnings, the cost would triple to nearly £45 billion. On top of that, the cost of the state earnings related scheme will add another £23 billion. Thus, the total pensions bill will at least triple and increase by more than four times at the same time the ratio of contributors to pensioners will worsen and it is estimated that there will be only 1.6 contributors for each pensioner compared with 2.3 now.

As a country we cannot ignore these emerging costs. If the best estimates available to us lead us to question whether we will be able to afford the promises we are making then we have a duty to re-examine the position.

The real question is not whether action should be taken on the state earnings related scheme, but what action. There are those who argue that that should restrict the cost of the state scheme by changing its provisions. The difficulty of that course is that contributions would remain the same while benefits would be reduced. That is not what we want. We believe there would be any increase in occupational pensions to fill that gap.

The Government have concluded that it would be better to adopt a different approach. This would be based on the aim of ensuring that in addition to the basic pension everyone has his own pension with

statement on policy towards Sri Lanka Tamils who expressed a fear of return to Sri Lanka.

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his job - whether it be an occupational pension, membership of an industry-wide scheme or a personal pension. In all cases every employee would have the right to a contribution from his employer.

We recognize, however, that relatively older workers would have difficulty in building up an adequate occupational pension cover. We have decided, therefore, not to make any changes for those within fifteen years of retirement. For men aged 50 or over and women aged 45 and over at the time of implementation the existing state earnings related arrangements will continue during the rest of this century. They will be affected by the change and neither will any existing pensioner.

All rights built up in the state scheme at the time of the change will be honoured. In addition, we also intend to give a special enhancement of rights for men aged between 40 and 49 and women aged 35 to 44. They will be given a bonus of added years of entitlement which will give them higher pensions when they eventually retire.

For those to be covered by the new arrangements the Government will lay down a minimum contribution level of 4 per cent of earnings at least half of which must be provided by the employer. The new arrangements will be phased in over three years.

These changes will mean that in due course all employees will be contributing to their own additional pension through their jobs. This will represent the biggest ever extension of occupational pension coverage.

Mr Michael Mawhood, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security said the package would bring about a net loss to pensioners and the unemployed of at least £1,000 million a year in the next few years even before the last general election. The main beneficiaries (he went on) will be the rich who will receive even bigger tax handouts in future Tory Budgets.

We welcome the Government's limited relief of Serps in response to our demands for Conservative (he laughed) - but the long-term abolition of Serps - the central axis of the welfare state - is still a betrayal of an unequivocal pledge given by the Prime Minister three years ago at the last general election. There can be no justification for claiming Serps cannot be afforded in the next century.

Mr Fowler: We have had a typically hysterical response from him. I am grateful for what I take to be his endorsement of my proposals on Serps for the rest of this century. He is distressed by the fact that in which he endorsed it (laughter).

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): When were these proposals forecast and explained during the last election, and what is the figure of savings of social security benefit Mr Fowler aims to secure?

Mr Fowler: We made clear when the inquiry into social security was set up that I and the Government intended to have a fundamental review.

The emphasis in the Green Paper is on the new structure and until it is settled it is impossible to provide any detailed analysis because it depends on benefit rates set in 1987.

Changes in supplementary benefits sector are not intended to reduce overall benefit provided. We expect spending on supplementary benefits eventually to be reduced by about £500m.

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## International Law Report

June 3 1985

## International Court of Justice

# Determination of continental shelf rights

Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta). Before Judge Elias, President, Judge Szechtman, Vice-President, Judges Lachs, Mozorov, Nagendra Singh, Ruda, Mosler, Oda, Ago, El-Khimi, Schwebel, Jennings, Ladreit de Lacharrière, Mbaya, Bedjaoui, Valinós and Jiménez de Aréchaga. [Judgment delivered June 3]

The parties agreed that the dispute was to be governed by customary international law. Malta was a party to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the continental shelf, while Libya was not. Both parties had signed the 1982 United Nations convention on the law of the sea, but that convention had not yet entered into force. However, the parties were in accord in considering that some of its provisions constituted an expression of customary law while holding different views as to which provisions had that status.

On the legal basis of titles to continental shelf rights the parties were irreconcilable. For Libya, the natural prolongation of the land remained the fundamental basis of legal title. For Malta, continental shelf rights were no longer defined in the light of physical criteria; they were controlled by the concept of distance from the coast.

In the view of the court the principles underlying the regime of the exclusive economic zone could not be left out of consideration. One of the relevant circumstances to be taken into account for the delimitation of the continental shelf of a state was the legally permissible extent of the exclusive economic zone appertaining to that state. The institution of the exclusive economic zone with its rule on entitlement by reason of distance was shown by the practice of the states to have become part of customary law. The rights which the exclusive economic zone entailed over the seabed were defined by reference to the regime laid down for the continental shelf. Although there could be a continental shelf where there was no exclusive economic zone, there could not be an exclusive economic zone without a corresponding continental shelf.

It followed that for juridical and practical reasons, the distance criterion must apply to the continental shelf as well as to the exclusive economic zone. The court was thus unable to accept the Libyan contention that distance from the coast was not relevant.

According to Libya, there were two distinct continental shelves divided by what is called the rift zone and it was within, and following the general direction of, the rift zone that the delimitation should be carried out.

The court took the view that since the development of the law enabled a state to claim continental shelf up to 200 miles from its coast whatever the geological characteristics, there was no reason to ascribe any role to geological or geographical factors.

Since in the present instance the distance between the coasts of the parties was less than 400 miles the rift zone could not constitute a fundamental discontinuity terminating the seaward extension of the Maltese shelf and the northward extension of the Libyan as if it were some natural boundary.

The need to interpret the evidence advanced for and against the Libyan argument would compel the court to make a determination upon a disagreement between scientists of distinction as to the more plausible correct interpretation of apparently incomplete scientific data - a position which it could not accept. It therefore rejected the rift zone argument of Libya.

Malta considered that the distance principle required that as a starting point of the delimitation process consideration must be given to an equidistance line subject to verification of the equitableness of the result achieved by this initial delimitation. The court was unable to accept that the equidistance method was one which must necessarily be used. Moreover, the court considered that the practice of states in this field fell short of proving the existence of a rule prescribing the use of equidistance or indeed of any method, as obligatory.

The parties agreed that the delimitation of the continental shelf must be effected by the application of equitable principles in all the relevant circumstances in order to achieve an equitable result.

Some of those principles were: 1. There was to be no question of relationship geography; 2. non-coincidence by one party on an area appertaining to the other; 3. the respect due to all relevant circumstances; 4. equity did not necessarily imply equality; 5. there could be no question of distributive justice.

The court considering the relevant circumstances rejected Libya's argument that a state with greater land mass would have a greater claim to the continental shelf and rejected Malta's argument that a delimitation should be influenced by the relative economic position of the two states.

The court noted that the delimitation which would result from the present judgment was not so near the coast of either party as to make security or defence a particular consideration of its coast and also that, Malta being independent, the relationship of its coast with the coast of its neighbours was different from what it would be if it were part of the territory of one of them.

The court rejected another argument of Malta derived from the sovereign equality of states, whereby the maritime extensions generated by the sovereignty of each state must be of equal juridical

value whatever the length of the coasts.



## SOCIAL SECURITY REVIEW

● Help for low paid ● Free school meals curbed ● Child benefit likely to fall

# Serps entitlements will be honoured as system is phased out by 1990

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Government intends to phase out the state earnings-related pension scheme (Serps) during 1987-88 to 1989-90, shifting personal pension provision into the private sector and continuing with only the flat-rate element of the state pension scheme, according to the "programme for change" in the Fowler review.

However, all entitlement earned under Serps by 1987, when the scheme will have been in existence for 9 years, will be honoured.

● All men aged 50 and over and all women aged 45 and over in 1987 will continue with existing arrangements, they will continue to build up Serps pensions through contributions

if they were previously "contracted-in". Because it takes only 20 years to build up a full pension under Serps (compared with 40 years or more under many private occupational schemes), the youngest of these will benefit virtually fully from the introduction of the scheme in 1978, and be the only age group to do so.

● All men aged 40-49 and all women aged 35-44 in 1987 will have existing Serps rights enhanced, the eldest will in effect be credited with an extra 7½ years of contributions, increasing Serps rights by 75 per cent; the youngest by one year of contributions, increasing rights by 10 per cent.

The Institute for Fiscal Studies has calculated that for a man on average earnings aged 49, that will add the equivalent of £12.20 to his weekly pension. The man aged 40 would receive a bonus equivalent to £1.65 a week in today's money from these credits.

● The basic pension will continue to be updated in line with prices, and the Fowler review suggests that the Government "will in the long term be in a better position to choose whether to improve the basic pension as national wealth increases" - a broad hint that the changes would permit pensions to be updated in line with earnings.

Under the pension system envisaged by the Fowler review, employees and employers will be obliged to contribute to an occupational or personal pension. However, the minimum requirements appear to be rather less than governing the terms on which employers may at present "contract-out" of Serps by providing occupational pensions.

The minimum level of contribution will be set "for the transitional period" at 4 per cent of earnings.

The IFS has calculated that a man aged 35 in 1987, on average earnings, would probably not be able to replace what he loses from the abolition of Serps by contributions at this level.

This figure has been kept low to prevent employers' costs

rising during the transition. Employers formerly "contracted-out" will find their national insurance contributions reduced.

The review suggests the combined rate for employers and employees will drop from 19.45 per cent to 16.5 per cent. If both sides contribute a combined 4 per cent to an occupational pension, the report suggests, total contributions will rise by only about 1 per cent of earnings.

The review suggests that workers aged 16 to 18, and their employers, will not be obliged to contribute to private pensions, reducing the cost of employing school-leavers.

There will also be a minimum level of earnings, below which the obligation will not apply.

The Government will "consider further" whether there should be an upper limit.

The Government will allow a wide variety of personal pension schemes but require "certain minimum benefit conditions". Apart from the provision of a pension, the main requirement will be a "survivors" benefit for widows and widowers, of at least half the pension resulting from the minimum contribution.

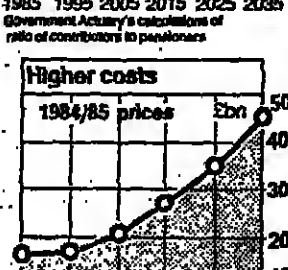
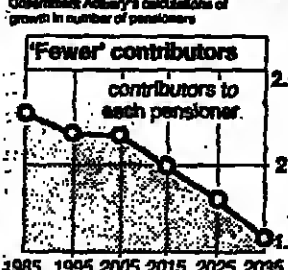
The review expresses the "intention" of equal treatment from men and women. The different retirement ages are to be replaced by a "decade of retirement" between 60 and 70, during which different individual arrangements will be possible.

More controversially, the review proposes that insurance companies should be required to provide annuities for retirement purposes on a common basis for both sexes.

A question mark also hangs over the Occupational Pensions Board, whose job of supervising the schemes in which half the working population are at present involved will have to change. However, the self-employed, provided with tax relief on pension contributions but not obliged to make any, are unaffected by the proposals.

Leading article, page 13  
Benefit of the doubt, page 12

## Fears for the future



Cost of basic pension (plus in line with prices) that these savings related pension

## N. INSURANCE

## Rates of payment to change

By Our Economics Editor

The Fowler review makes clear the Government's intention to retain a system of national insurance contributions separate from income tax, although the issue is yet to be considered under the Treasury's review of personal taxation.

The report describes national insurance as a "social compact" through which those in work can see what they are paying for those who are not.

However, the review proposes considerable changes in contributions. At present, employers "contracted-in" to the state earnings-related pension scheme pay 10.45 per cent on earnings above the threshold (now £3.50 but about to be altered by the introduction of graduated contribution rates), while employers pay 9 per cent up to a ceiling of £265 a week.

Those "contracted-out" pay 6.35 per cent and 6.85 per cent respectively across the range of earnings covered by Serps, making a combined rate of 13.20 per cent.

Once Serps is phased out, both groups will pay a combined rate of 16.5 per cent. If the changes are split equally between employer and employee, the Institute for Fiscal Studies has calculated that an employee who was formerly contracted-in, on average earnings, would gain £2.65 a week, while those contracted-out would lose £1.80 a week.

But the "contracted-out" employee would not receive any reduction in his contributions to a private occupational pension.

The changes in contributions will be introduced in three years from 1987, with the requirement to contribute to personal schemes developing over the same period. The Fowler review estimates that the increase in private contributions will be about £750 million in 1987-88, rising to at least £1,250 million in 1989-90. These will attract tax relief, reducing revenue to the Exchequer.

"Although the review makes it plain that the Government is not committed to any particular structure of contributions, it rules out abolition of the upper earnings limit for employees, which it says would give rise to "unacceptable" marginal rates of taxation. That effectively rules out fusion of income tax and national insurance.

However, it suggests that the two systems could be better aligned.

A further degree of alignment will be provided by altering the date of the annual social security update. That is to be shifted to April.

## THE PHILOSOPHY

## System almost has life of its own, Fowler says

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The £40 billion social security system has lost its way, becoming "a leviathan almost with a life of its own", the Green Paper's introduction says.

"It is too complicated; it does not always put help where help is most needed; and it does not provide as good a service to the public as we would want."

The system comprises more than 30 separate benefits, with overlapping purposes and differing entitlements and rules so complex that it is difficult to administer and at times impossible for the public to understand.

Spending has risen five fold in real terms since just after the Second World War, in part through the shifting of housing support and child benefit to the social security system. But on present policies spending will increase by between £5 billion and £8 billion in real terms over the next 20 years, assuming benefits rise only in line with prices.

If they rose by 1.5 per cent a year ahead of prices, to

maintain the record of gradual improvements in the living standards of those on benefits, the extra costs in 20 years would be between £16 billion and £20 billion, the Green Paper says, a real increase of between 45 and 55 per cent in the budget.

If the state earnings-related pension scheme remains, by the year 2033, it would add another £23 billion to spending.

The proposals, with the phased abolition of Serps, the introduction of a common means-test for housing benefit, the income support scheme which replaces supplementary benefit, and for the new family credit, will make it more worthwhile for individuals to work and save.

The Green Paper is in four volumes available from HMSO. Command numbers 9517 to 9520. Volume One, *Reform of Social Security* (£3.00) sets out broad principles. Volume Two, *Same title*, sets out the *Programme for Change* (£6.60), contains the detailed proposals. Volume Three, *Background papers*, and the report of the separate Housing Benefit Review, is volume four (£6.10).

1984/5: Where the £37.7 billion goes



Includes people receiving housing benefit supplement

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Reforming minister: Mr. Howe in his office yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos)

## SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT

## Income support will replace 16,000 paragraphs of rules

The supplementary benefit system, last reformed by the Conservatives in 1980, with 16,000 paragraphs of rules on which one in eight of the population depend, is to be abolished.

It is to be replaced by a new system of income support. Existing extra weekly payments costing about £600 million a year for heating, diet, laundry and regular expenses will go.

Single payments, for furniture, bedding, cookers, special clothing, maternity and funeral expenses, for which there are more than 1.5 million claims annually, are to be replaced by a new cash-limited "social fund".

It will make payments discretionary, rather than as of right at present. The appeal system through social security tribunals and the courts will cease.

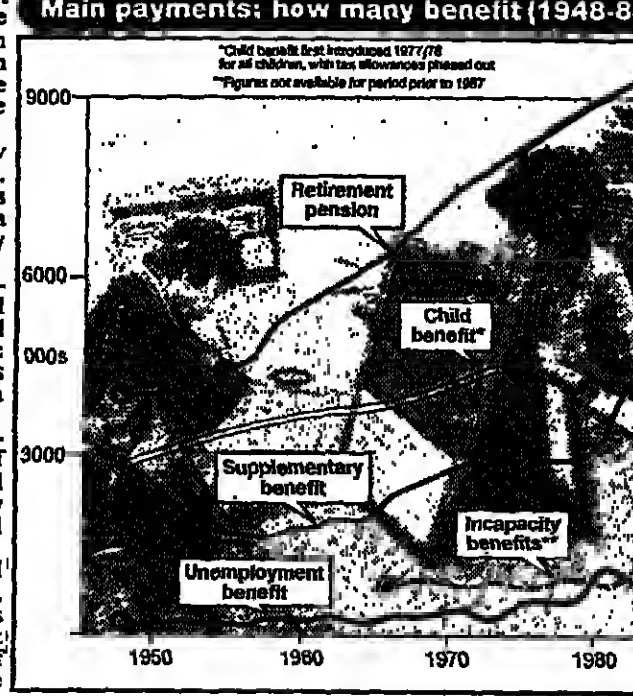
In many cases the fund will offer loans rather than grants, repayable by weekly deductions from benefit. Appeals against decisions by the specialist staff who will run the fund will be heard by local management.

The Green Paper says a system of income support will be simpler, less intrusive and more comprehensible than the present system, but "will not provide in detail for every variation of individual circumstances". There will be many winners as well as losers, although those on benefit will receive their current rates until the new ones catch up if new benefit levels would leave them worse off.

The key changes proposed are:

- The two rates of supplementary benefit, long-term and short-term will be abolished, as will higher rates for house-holders.
- Benefit for those aged under 25 will be out in real terms.
- A new family premium will be paid, regardless of the number of children, on top of extra amounts for each child depending on age. The age bands of 10 to 11 and 16 may be replaced by up to eight, eight to 13 and 13 and over.
- Single parents will receive a premium, plus the "adult" over-25 rate of income support, and the family premium, expected to be worth several pounds a week.
- Pensioners will receive a premium at 60.
- Pensioners over 80 and the long-term sick and disabled will receive a higher premium.
- Single parents, disabled people and couples unemployed for two years will be allowed to earn up to £15 a week, instead of £4, without benefit being

## Main payments: how many benefit (1984-85)



affected. The aim is to encourage them to "keep in touch" with work.

● Pensioners on income support, the single unemployed and unemployed couples will be allowed to earn up to perhaps £5 a week, instead of £4, on a net basis, but work expenses will no longer be allowed in calculating the figure.

● A less rigid capital cut-off rule is to be introduced. At present, savings of £3,000 disqualify people from supplementary benefit. In future, that figure will be £6,000, but when assessing claims it will be assumed claimants have a weekly income for each £100 of capital above £3,000. The precise figure has to be set, but the Government "has in mind" 40p for each £100.

● Water rates will no longer be paid for separately, claimants will have to pay them from basic income support.

● Mortgage interest is unlikely to be paid for the first six months of benefit. The Green Paper is not specific but says the £170 million provided can discourage owner-occupiers from returning to work.

Talks will be held with building societies and banks to find arrangements whereby "less of the burden" for people on benefit for a short time falls on the social security system.

The new social fund will replace single payments with four elements: community care; maternity and funeral expenses; budgeting; and financial crisis.

● People moving out of long-stay hospitals, parents needing to visit sick children in hospital, the elderly moving to more suitable accommodation, could all qualify for help with the payments "not normally" recoverable.

● People on low incomes will receive help with maternity and funeral expenses, with a new maternity grant, about £75 rather than the present £25. Reasonable funeral expenses will be met but the fund will have first call on the estate.

● The "fuel direct" scheme, where the system will pay fuel debts through weekly deductions from benefit could be extended to loans for other items.

Estimated numbers benefit at any one time: 1984/85

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Retirement pension             | 2,500,000  |
| Widows' benefits               | 450,000    |
| Unemployment benefit           | 1,000,000  |
| Sickness benefit               | 170,000    |
| Maternity allowance            | 115,000    |
| Industrial disablement benefit | 185,000    |
| Industrial death benefit       | 30,000     |
| Attendance allowance           | 115,000    |
| Invalid care allowance         | 40,000     |
| Severe disablement allowance   | 245,000    |
| Mobility allowance             | 325,000    |
| Supplementary pension          | 1,750,000  |
| Supplementary allowance        | 6,570,000  |
| Child benefit - families       | 6,570,000  |
| Child benefit - children       | 12,490,000 |
| Family income supplement       | 210,000    |
| Housing benefit                | 3,610,000  |
| rent rebate                    | 1,050,000  |
| rate rebate                    | 7,250,000  |

\* Includes people receiving housing benefit supplement

1984/5: Where the £37.7 billion goes

Includes people receiving housing benefit supplement

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## TEENAGERS

## Eligibility remains unchanged in paper

There are no proposals to withdraw supplementary benefit from 16 to 18-year-olds. Although such a move, leaving them with the choice of continuing education, a job, or a place on a government training scheme, has been widely canvassed by ministers and supported by Mrs Thatcher, the Green Paper says the Government's first aim is "to establish comprehensive provision for the age group".

The proposed expansion of the Youth Training Scheme from April to provide two years' training for 16-year-olds and one year for 17-year-old school leavers is "a major step towards ensuring that unemployment among young people under 18 becomes a thing of the past".

Students, however, are to be refused access to supplementary benefit, although details will have to await the Government's consultation paper.

Claims from students for supplementary benefit and housing benefit, usually for small sums, cause disproportionate administrative difficulties. "The Government believes it right, in principle, to return to the situation which existed before 1966, with students being helped through the grant system, by their families and by their own earnings.

## HOUSING

## Rate and rent aid proposals could cut £500m off benefit

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The big cash cut in housing benefit. No figures are given in the Green Paper, but proposals that will result in big reductions in help with rates, and cuts in rent assistance, suggest a cut of £500 million and possibly more in the £4.2 billion scheme.

Seven million claimants, one in three households, receive housing benefit.

Under the proposals, about 3.5 million people on supplementary benefit who have housing costs met in full will be expected to pay about 20 per cent of their rates.

Another four million people, who will include large numbers of occupational pensioners and the low paid, though not the lowest paid, will have help with rates withdrawn far more quickly, and some people will lose housing benefit altogether.

Also, local authorities, who have almost all the costs of paying and administering housing benefit met by the Government would no longer do so.

The Green Paper says that housing benefit does not provide "fair treatment for all recipients. It is too complicated and while steps have been taken to cut the numbers receiving assistance "more still needs to be done".

Instead of two separate tests for eligibility, one test, the same as for the new income support scheme, will be used. A capital cut-off will be introduced so that people with more than £5,000 savings will receive no help, and benefit will be reduced on a sliding scale for those whose income is between £3,000 and £6,000.

In future, instead of six separate "tapers" for rent and rates, benefit will be withdrawn on a single taper, as income rises, for households whose income is above the new income support levels.

The Green Paper says "the treatment of rates in a reformed

housing benefit scheme will depend crucially on the final outcome of the review of local government finance". But with millions of people receiving help with rates, the link between the use of local authority services and payment for them has been "greatly weakened with a corresponding loss in local accountability".

The aim of making everyone pay at least something towards rates, though not specifically spelt out, is to discourage people on supplementary benefit voting for high-spending (and often Labour) local authorities. Knowing that rate increases will not affect them.

The Green Paper says under the proposed scheme "the maximum level of support for rates for all households will be set at less than 100 per cent. The Government has in mind a figure of the order 80 per cent, though this could be revised".

That decision is directly opposed by the independent review of housing benefit, also published yesterday, chaired by Mr Jeremy Rowe, the only one of the Government's reviews not chaired by a minister.

Given variations in housing costs, over which low income households have little control, "the only fair way of providing assistance with housing costs... is to provide 100 per cent assistance with actual rents and rates to all households whose income is at or below supplementary benefit level".

Local authorities would be faced with collecting large numbers of often very small sums from ratepayers, leading to arrears and administrative costs, the report says.

To provide authorities with a greater incentive to monitor and control the costs of housing benefit, the Government proposes to repay less than 100 per cent of the costs of paying and administering the benefit.

## PENSIONS

## Insurers welcome scheme

By Richard Thomson

The proposal to phase out

Serps, was greeted yesterday

with wide approval by the life

insurance industry, the main

provider of pension schemes.

However, the industry gave a

warning of great potential

dangers if a new political

consensus on pension

provisions does not result from

the Government's proposals.

The Life Offices Association and the Association of Scottish Life Offices, representing most life assurance companies in Britain, said that a long period of political uncertainty over pensions would be damaging both to the public and to the pensions industry.

The associations said that the transition from Serps to a new system of privately-based schemes would not be easy.

There was a danger that unacceptable anomalies would arise in the eventual benefits received by different sectors of employees, such as those currently contracted in and those contracted out of Serps.

However, the industry eagerly welcomed the Government's proposals to let all employees take out their own personal pension schemes if they wished. Mr Paul Bateman of Savoy & Prosper said: "This will lead to an explosion of sales of personal pensions which are likely to become the biggest investment sector of Britain's wealth".

Although confident that they would be able to cope with the new pensions arrangements, many companies believed that the requirement to treat men and women equally would lead to a general rise in the cost of pension provision. At present women pay more for the same benefits because they live longer.

There was also concern that the proposals did not make it obligatory for employees to take out some form of pension provision.

## SOCIAL FUND

## Death grant to be abolished

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The £30 death grant, paid

about 600,000 times a year, is

to be abolished, with help for

funeral expenses coming from

the new social fund. The

maternity grant, worth £25, and





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## Papandreou to streamline his Cabinet after Greek vote of confidence

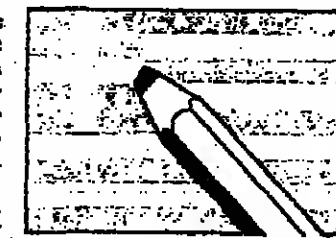
From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, whose ruling Pasok socialist won an easy victory in Sunday's elections, plans to set up a 10-member Cabinet tomorrow to streamline the Government and increase its efficiency.

He said he would call on President Sartzetakis later today to inform him of the official election results and submit the resignation of the outgoing Government, consisting of 53 ministers and their deputies. "It is outdated and unworkable," he said.

The results mean that Pasok will control 161 of the 300 seats in the new Parliament, fewer than in 1981, but enough to uphold a one-party government without having to lean on the Communists for support.

Election analysts attribute the Pasok victory to a last minute switch of Communist voters frightened by the consequences of a conservative return to power. This trend, they pointed out, did not show in the last pre-election polls and may be attributed to the impressive show of force staged by New Democracy in its Athens campaign rally on Thursday night, as well as the assumed impact of former President Karamanlis's message indirectly supporting the conservative camp.



Mr Harilaos Florakis, the KKE's Communist secretary general, referred to this massive defection of Communist voters, attributing it to the "scare" campaign and the intimidating dilemmas posed by Pasok. The Socialists warned the left that if the right wing were to return to power it would re-impose a police state with whose oppressive practices they were only too familiar. There is no evidence that the switch had been induced, or Moscow-inspired as some quarters suggest, rather than spontaneous.

The defection of the Communists

|                  | General election '81 | European election '84 | Election '85 |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| PASOK            | 43.07                | 172                   | 41.58        |
| New Democracy    | 35.97                | 115                   | 38.05        |
| KKE (Communists) | 10.93                | 13                    | 11.54        |
| NICK-interior    | 1.34                 | —                     | 3.42         |
| EPEN (Far right) | 3.79                 | —                     | 2.29         |
| Others           | —                    | —                     | 3.02         |

1985 results with 56 of the 14,728 polling stations unaccounted for.

Mr Harilaos Florakis, the KKE's Communist secretary general, referred to this massive defection of Communist voters, attributing it to the "scare" campaign and the intimidating dilemmas posed by Pasok. The Socialists warned the left that if the right wing were to return to power it would re-impose a police state with whose oppressive practices they were only too familiar. There is no evidence that the switch had been induced, or Moscow-inspired as some quarters suggest, rather than spontaneous.

The drift of left-wing voters toward Pasok, which fully vindicated Mr Papandreou's abrupt left turn last March, almost obliterated the small Euro-Communist Party which was left with a modest 1.8 per cent of the total vote. One consolation perhaps was that its charismatic leader, Mr Leonidas Kyrkos, won the party's single seat in the new parliament.

The defection of the Communists

## The man and his methods

The ample majority won by Mr Andreas Papandreou at the polls on Sunday was his reward for managing to impart to the average Greek in the last four years a new sense of national and political emancipation that holds out the promise of better days.

It was the vindication of an apparently Sisyphean task begun 25 years ago when Mr Papandreou sought to weave into the hardened fabric of a deeply conformist Greek society the radical ideas formulated while spending 20 years teaching in liberal American university campuses.

Political oppression had driven him out of Greece, when at the age of 20 he was beaten up by the police of the Venizelos dictatorship for joining a Trotskyite student group. Once in the US, a combination of hard work and a brilliant mind won him academic distinction as an economist.

He was lured back to Greece and its politics by his late father, George Papandreou, on the eve of a landslide election victory for his Centre Union party in 1964. He became a key

minister in his father's Cabinet, but his rapid rise divided the party, while his radical sermons alarmed the establishment.

Perhaps it is fateful irony that the key man in the mass defections from the Centre Union that followed the downfall of old Papandreou in 1965 was Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, who, in Sunday's elections, was his main adversary as leader of New Democracy, the opposition conservatives.

The military dictatorship imposed in 1967 largely to block Papandreou's rise to power released him from prison after strong American pressure. He lived in exile until the junta collapsed in 1974.

Returning to Greece, he founded the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) and organized it in a methodical manner that was new to Greece and certainly in sharp contrast to the arrogant complacency with which the ruling conservatives practised the patronage system to perpetuate their rule.

By identifying his movement with the underprivileged and the oppressed, he managed to

## Washington fears for Nato bases

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States will seek early clarification from Mr Papandreou on whether he intends to go ahead with a threat to close four US military bases considered vital to Nato's south-eastern flank.

President Reagan sent a congratulatory letter to Mr Papandreou yesterday. The White House spokesman said Mr Papandreou "has indicated he would like to improve relations and we hope he will".

American officials draw a measure of optimism from the fact that Mr Papandreou did not make the bases an issue in the election campaign.

● MOSCOW: Tass welcomed Mr Papandreou's win as a "victory for progressive forces", "victory for progressive forces" in both Greece and Europe as a whole. Diplomats said the Kremlin obviously hoped Mr Papandreou would now go ahead with his threat to close down the bases. The Russians

hope a second Papandreou term will weaken Nato's southern flank.

● ANKARA: Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, warned of "trouble" if Mr Papandreou should attempt to implement his pledged policies against Turkey.

● LONDON: Mr Neil Kinnock sent a congratulatory message to Mr Papandreou, saying his win was a "great vote of confidence".

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hope a second Papandreou term will weaken Nato's southern flank.

## Peres says troops will stay behind in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, has publicly confirmed reports that an unspecified number of Israeli troops will remain in southern Lebanon after the long awaited final withdrawal, scheduled for later this week.

In a radio interview broadcast by the French station Europe 1, Mr Peres pledged that the last stage of the pull-back, originally agreed on January 14, would be completed this week to coincide with Thursday's third anniversary of the 1982 invasion.

"The war in Lebanon will be completely over," the Prime Minister said. "This will be the end of the war in Lebanon. There will be no Israeli Army units on Lebanese soil."

However, a serious question was raised about Israel's continuing cross-border involvement when Mr Peres stated with a deliberate note of vagueness: "For several weeks, we will keep individual soldiers (in Lebanon) to help the South Lebanese Army (SLA) but no figure has been decided."

Shia Muslim guerrillas have already threatened an all-out battle to try and disband the SLA and totally end Israel's involvement.

Observers believe that Israel's intention of retaining a presence in the "security zone" — which at one point stretches 15 miles north into the Lebanese territory — is one reason why this week's final retreat is being turned into such a low key affair.

Many Western diplomats are openly sceptical about the "troops but no more units" formula expounded by Mr Peres.

Senior Israeli officers still serving in southern Lebanon



Sitting tight: Soldiers of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army exercising in an old tank before taking over the border "security zone" when the Israelis withdraw.

said there would be no ceremonies to mark the pull-back and none of the symbolic lowering of the Star of David flag which offered the chance of peace, "one said."

Already, the Israelis have informed sympathetic local leaders in south Lebanon that up to 500 Israeli "advisers"

may be involved in assisting the SLA, which is expected to face violent opposition from the Shia Muslim Amal organization.

In addition, United Nations officers serving in south Lebanon have recently reported a number of instances of Israeli military vehicles being hastily repainted in the distinctive military grey used by SLA.

The UN officers admit that because the SLA men wear Israeli uniforms, fire Israeli weapons, eat Israeli rations and

on some occasions speak Hebrew — just as their Israeli advisers sometimes speak Arabic — identifying who is who after Thursday will be difficult, if not impossible.

Yesterday, Israeli and SLA troops mounted a combined search and arrest operation in the south Lebanese village of Majdel Salim in which two local houses were destroyed and dozens of villagers arrested. UN officers were barred from entering during the operation.

## Camp battles keep Red Cross at bay

From Richard Dowden, Beirut

The battle between Shia Muslim Amal fighters and Palestinians in the south Beirut camps continued yesterday.

In the Bourj el-Barajneh and Chatila camps there was sporadic shooting. Police said two people had been killed and 19 wounded. For the first time in three days the Red Cross was unable to enter the camps to take out wounded.

On the Green Line which divides Muslim and Christian parts of the city, police said one person was killed and five were wounded, including Major Jean-Louis Kohler, a French observer, who was shot in the foot.

Colonel Antoine Devrieux, the French commander, said the headquarters of the 57-man

observer force had been under fire for some days but he did not know who was shooting at them.

At the el-Hilweh camp near Sidon, Palestinian leaders gave Amal until seven o'clock last night to release one of their leaders who was seized on Sunday. Mr Abdul Fedah Omran, the local leader to the popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, had been seized as he was visiting relatives outside the camp.

Around the camp new ramparts have been thrown up in recent days. A Palestinian spokesman said they were ready to fight Amal if necessary. "We will not give up our arms to any power in the world."

## Shamir and Howe agree to differ on PLO

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, is understood to have told Britain that his Government could not support Middle East peace talks with members of the Palestine National Council.

At a 24 hour meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, which the Foreign Office later described as "friendly and uninhibited", the right-wing deputy to Mr Shimon Peres in Israel's ruling coalition, made clear that he saw the PNC as simply the "parliament" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and thus no more acceptable.

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, has asked for Israeli support for peace talks involving the United States on the one hand and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the other.

The State Department has been in contact with Israel following the talks last week in Washington between President

Reagan and King Hussein of Jordan.

The suggestion has also been made that members of the PNC might take part as a compromise which might just be acceptable to the Israelis and also to the Palestinian people.

Yesterday's meeting, followed by lunch, was said to be remarkably good-tempered, despite British impatience with Israeli intransigence.

Nor was the calm ruffled by a British refusal to give way on any of the three Israeli demands which are raised at almost every contact between the two governments.

These are for a removal of the British arms embargo on Israel; a decision by Britain to sell North Sea oil to Israel and, most of all, a promise by Britain to have nothing to do with the Arab trade boycott.

The first of these, the arms embargo, should be nearly at an end

## Raiders kill British couple in Nairobi

Nairobi (AP) — A British couple and a security guard were shot dead in a robbery attempt at the couple's home in a Nairobi suburb, the British High Commission reported.

The Britons were Kevin Craig-McFeely, aged 36, an architect who was formerly chief city planner for Nairobi, and his wife, Carla, aged 64. The guard was a Kenyan employed by a private firm.

According to Nairobi newspaper accounts a gang of about 10 men invaded the Craig-McFeely compound in the suburb of Karen between 10 and 11 pm on Saturday and shot the couple when Mr Craig-McFeely shouted to them to go away.

The housekeeper summoned four security guards, one of whom was fatally wounded by the escaping raiders.

## Hotels strike hits New York

New York (NYT) — Negotiations for scores of New York City's largest hotels and 14,000 striking employees agreed to resume contract talks yesterday after a weekend of noisy picketing disrupted services and inconvenience for thousands of guests.

Hotels remained open and were providing some services, with managers and 4,000 newly-hired workers filling in for striking maids, bellhops, bartenders, waiters and chefs.

## British success

New York (AP) — Derek Jacobi, the British actor, won the Tony award for best actor on Broadway for his role as Benedict in *Much Ado About Nothing*. Stockard Channing was named best actress for her part in *Joe Egg*.

## Journalist shot

Manila (Reuter) — Manny Julian, aged 28, who worked for a magazine and taught journalism at university, was shot dead inside a cinema in Davao City in the southern Philippines. He was the fourteenth Philippines journalist to be killed in six years.

## Falcons charge

Reykjavik (Reuter) — A 35-year-old West German has been arrested on charges of attempting to smuggle falcons — Iceland's national symbol — out of the country. Police said customs officers found three four-day old falcons hidden in a false drinks case.

## Mother killed

Naples (AP) — A bomb killed the 65-year-old mother of a Camorra gangster turned police informer and injured his sister-in-law as the victims slept in a mobile home near here. The dead woman was identified as Francesca Pandico, mother of Giovanni Pandico.

## Appeals fail

Taipei (AFP) — The High Court here upheld life sentences imposed on a reputed gangland boss, Chen Chi-li, and his lieutenant Wu Tun for murdering the Chinese-American writer, Henry Liu in California last year. Lawyers for the two said they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

## Cheap cabbage

Peking (AP) — State-run vegetable shops here have cut prices by nearly a third to soothe consumers upset by shortages and rising prices. Municipal authorities have been subsidizing prices of cabbage, cucumber and tomatoes.

## Death penalty

Kuala Lumpur (AP) — A judge sentenced a car salesman to death for trafficking in 177.3 grams (6.25 oz) of heroin. Since 1975, 30 people have been hanged for dealing in drugs.

## Killer Gun shown at plot trial

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A formidable silent witness was brought yesterday before the court trying the case of the eight Turks and Bulgarians accused of conspiring to murder the Pope, in the shape of the 9mm Browning pistol with which the attempt was made.

The near-fatal shots were fired from this gun on May 13, 1981 in St Peter's Square by Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist now serving a life sentence in an Italian prison. He is among the accused at this trial, but is facing the comparatively minor offence of being illegally in possession of an offensive weapon.

After the many photographs one has seen of it in the terrorist's hand, the pistol looks unexpectedly small. What is noticeable is the size of the bullet it fires, a projectile obviously intended to do damage simply by the seriousness of the wound it would cause wherever it struck its victim.

The pistol made its appearance during the questioning of Mr Omer Bagci the Turk who worked in a Swiss glass factory at Olten. He is accused of having looked after the pistol for Agca and then to have brought it into Italy for him a few days before the attempt on the Pope's life.

Like much of Mr Bagci's testimony, his reaction when he saw the pistol was vague and



Mr Bagci: Accused of carrying gun used against Pope.

uncertain. He does not deny, however, that he looked after a packet which may well have contained his pistol until he was instructed to give it back to Agca.

## French Opposition squabbles Barre tirade rocks unity boat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Only a week before the three main French opposition leaders are due to come together to speak for the first time from the same platform in what had been hoped would be a great display of right-wing unity, M Raymond Barre has again made all too apparent the deep underlying divisions within the Opposition.

No sooner had the neo-Gaullist RPR proudly unveiled its 10-point manifesto for next year's parliamentary elections before a gathering of 5,000 party faithful outside Paris on Saturday, than M Barre was denouncing those who made "demagogic and unrealistic promises" in order to win elections. He was addressing an equally large crowd of his own sympathizers near Paris on Sunday.

No names were named, but the target was clear, as Mr Bernard Pons, former secretary-general of the RPR, was among the first to recognize. He was "astounded and saddened" to hear M Barre indulging in the same "little games of caricature"

the party's policies" as were usually only played by the Socialists. "Where does he want it all to end?" M Pons said.

M Barre, who is embarrassingly far ahead of his two main rivals — M Jacques Chirac and M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — in the opinion polls, had not helped matters by declaring publicly for the first time on Friday, in a long interview in *L'Express* magazine, that he would be prepared to stand in the next presidential elections.

In the same interview, and again on Sunday, M Barre reaffirmed his total opposition to any prospect of a right-wing government "cohabiting" with a Socialist president in the event of an Opposition victory in next year's elections.

M Chirac and M Giscard d'Estaing have both taken an equally firm stand on the need for the Opposition to assume its "responsibilities" and take over the reins of government as soon as possible. Indeed, the launching on Saturday of the RPR's manifesto, described as a "pact with France", was intended as a

clear manifestation of that commitment, at least as far as M Chirac was concerned.

The manifesto, which confirms the party's shift to the right since 1981, promises to take immediate action on coming to power to lift price and exchange controls; to privatize industries nationalized by the Socialists; to cut taxes by 40 billion francs (£3.3 billion) and slash government spending proportionally; and to proportionally make it easier to lay off redundant workers.

The party's aim was "to replace a straight-jacketed economy by a free economy in order to promote recovery," M Chirac said. Soon after, however, M Barre was issuing a warning against those who believed that a change of government and a series of cuts and decrees would be enough to lead to rapid economic recovery and falling unemployment.

Needless to say, the Socialists are delighted with all this public squabbling among their opponents.

## Marchais joins battle over banned television film

From Our Own Correspondent Paris

Mr Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, has accused the Government of being behind an anti-Communist campaign designed to break the party. Government opposition to the decision to ban from French television a film critical of the Communist Party's role during the Second World War was part of that campaign, he said.

Last week, M Georges Filhoud, Minister for Communications, took the unusual step of accusing of censorship the very organization which the Government had set up three years ago to oversee the independence of television and radio in France, after it had given advice that the film *Terrorists in Retreat* should not be shown on French television.

In providing such an opinion, the Audiovisual High Authority, an independent watchdog of nine "wise men", had exceeded the powers under which it was set up in 1982, he said.

"The presidents and administrative councils of the television channels... must be, and must remain, the sole judges of the

quality of a programme and of the conditions under which viewers may be shown a controversial account of a painful moment of our history, organizing, if necessary, a debate in which the contrary point of view may be expressed," M Filhoud said.

The film, which was to have been shown on the Second Channel on Sunday night, traces the history of a predominantly Jewish group of immigrant Communist resistance fighters in Paris during the last war.

From the outset, the Communist Party took severe exception to the film suggestion that it could, and should, have done more to save the Marou-chian group.

M Claude Hébérle, president of the Second Channel, sought the advice of the high authority, which set up a "jury" of former resistance fighters.

The jury advised against the showing on the grounds that it cast an unwarranted slur on the whole of the resistance movement. Mr Hébérle decided not to show the film.



# Jayewardene and Gandhi make progress towards a solution for Sri Lanka

From Michael Hamlyn  
Delhi

President JR Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, appear to have reached some agreement on ways of moving towards a settlement of the Island Republic's ethnic problems.

Mr Jayewardene was smiling broadly as he flew back home after two days of talks in Delhi, but all that the careful press statement would say was that both sides agreed that "immediate steps would be taken to defuse the situation and create a proper climate for progress towards a political settlement", and that they both agreed "that all forms of violence should abate and finally cease".

"What we are talking about is stopping the incidents," a senior Sri Lankan official said. "A senior Indian official said the result of the talks both in Delhi and on a flight to and from the cyclone-afflicted areas of Bangladesh, were 'positive'."

Neither side would make anything clear about the steps that were to be taken, but the Sri Lankan official drew attention to a statement by the senior Buddhist priest in Sri Lanka, the Mahanayake of Asitiriya, the Venerable Palipane Chandana, urging talks with the rebel Tamil leaders.

Some kind of negotiations seem likely to be undertaken with the leaders of the rebel groups presently based in southern India, with the

## Staff boosted to meet visa rush

Colombo (AP) - Britain's High Commission in Colombo has added two officers to its consular staff to deal with the rush of applications for visas to Britain, mostly from Tamils.

The staff now comprises four Britons and three Sri Lankans. Since the visa requirement was introduced last week more than 100 have been issued each day.

The President made it clear to me last year, however, that these coordinating councils could be considered as provincial councils. Last December the Tamil leaders said they were not satisfied with these proposals, and the President promptly broke off negotiations, but there seemed to be no reason now why they should not be resumed.

It is also likely that the amendment to Sri Lanka's constitution which prevented those espousing separatism from sitting in parliament, thus effectively disenfranchising the

Tamils, will be withdrawn as part of a comprehensive settlement.

That the Tamils are prepared for talks was confirmed by Mr S Balasingham, the spokesman and chief theoretician of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, in Madras.

There is still of course a great deal of doubt as to how far Mr Jayewardene may go towards satisfying Tamil aspirations without grossly offending Sinhalese sentiments. There also may be doubts about how far India can go in meeting Sri Lankan hopes for putting a bridge on the militants in Madras.

However, the chances of both were made rather better in the world-wide reaction to the Tamil slaughter of innocent civilians in Anuradhapura two weeks ago, and to the increasing brutality of both sides.

● COLOMBO: Four unidentified men stopped a bus in the Eastern Province near Trincomalee and turned their guns on the passengers, killing about 13 and badly injuring nine, according to unconfirmed reports (a correspondent writes). Most of the passengers were Tamils.

Meanwhile Liberation Tigers in the north have claimed responsibility for Sunday's attack on the Kuchchaveli police station in the Eastern Province near Batticaloa. Two navy personnel were killed and eight policemen were injured.

The Government said six terrorists were killed by security forces.



Key witness: Rebecca Quijano promising in Manila yesterday to stand by her previous testimony that a soldier shot the former opposition leader, Benigno Aquino when she is recalled for cross-examination in the trial of his alleged killers.

## Californian Mafia alive and well

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles

Five years after Los Angeles police rounded up major mafia leaders and obtained convictions for racketeering, the organized crime family in southern California is "just as active and even more dangerous today", a leading prosecutor says.

Mr James D Henderson, the 38 year-old head of the US Government's organized crime force in Los Angeles says that despite the convictions and jailings, "the family has undergone a reorganization and is just as active and even more dangerous than before."

"It is sort of an irony that our success in that case created a vacuum and stimulated a serious effort to fill it," he told the Los Angeles Times.

Although Mr Henderson is retiring as head of the organized crime strike force he will be co-prosecutor in the trial of Vito Spillone and other alleged members of the Chicago crime syndicate, who are charged with loan racketeering at poker card clubs in Bell, California.

Spillone, originally from Chicago, now lives just outside Los Angeles and runs a wholesale restaurant supply company in El Monte.

The indictment alleges that Spillone and six others with conspiring to supplant local loan sharks and bookmakers at Los Angeles card clubs.

## Clean bill of health for the Algarve

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The Algarve has been given a clean bill of health by British and Scandinavian experts invited by Portugal's sanitation authority to inspect new drinking water purification facilities and sewage treatment plants there last week.

In a report presented to local health authorities, international tour operators and hotel owners in the Algarve, Professor Rodney Cartwright, director of the public health laboratory at Guildford, said: "The majority of the essential work on drinking water purification and sewage treatment in the municipality of Albufeira has been completed or is nearing completion. Assurances have been given that the system will be maintained in working order."

"It is now reasonable to expect that the risk of gastroenteritis to holidaymakers who visit Albufeira will not be greater than in other resorts in southern Europe. Apart from precautions general to visitors in all resorts in Europe, no extra precautions are necessary for visitors to Albufeira."

His view was supported by two experts appointed by the Swedish Government. Senhor Joaquim Cabrito Neto, president of the hotel association in the Algarve, said pollution of sea water was within EEC standards. He told The Times: "It is very much below that of most other countries of Europe."

Tourism on the Algarve was up 28 per cent over the first five months of last year. Professor Cartwright was in the Algarve last summer when an epidemic of gastroenteritis and salmonella filled hospitals with hundreds of British and Scandinavian tourists. He was invited by the hotel association to advise the Portuguese public health authority on measures to correct the situation. Many Scandinavians had cancelled tours.

The problem of contaminated drinking water was immediately cleared up by chlorination. In the past six months the sewage problem has all but been resolved with four treatment plants and further chlorination of treated sewage.

## DeLorean to make comeback

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

Australia is to take more immigrants in the coming financial year and change the points system in some categories in a way which will favour English-speaking people.

The new programme, announced in Canberra yesterday by Mr Chris Hurford, Minister for Immigration, also means that Australia will take fewer refugees over the next 12 months.

The programme sets a target of 84,000 settlers for the coming 12 months, an increase of 4,000. A lot more skilled and business immigrants are being sought, with a target of 18,000, double the previous figure.

Mr Hurford also announced a revised points system, under which immigrants are graded according to skills and the demand for such skills in Australia. In the skilled, business, and non-dependent family reunion categories the ability to speak English will now rate more highly.

The minister said language courses in Australia were full. By streamlining the system it was hoped that more of the planned intake of 84,000 would arrive in Australia in the 12 months than have in the past, when delays of up to 18 months occurred in processing applications.

● Australia will take the lead, possibly using its UN Security Council seat, to achieve a worldwide trade ban on South Africa, Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, has said.

## Shift to English as ticket to Australia

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## Costa Rica cuts envoys to Managua

From Martha Honey  
San José

Costa Rica is to reduce diplomatic relations with Nicaragua after a clash near the border in which a Costa Rican security guard was killed.

President Luis Alberto Monge accused Nicaragua of a "premeditated attack" against his country and of the "cold blooded murder" of a civil guard. He said six other guardsmen were wounded and two are missing.

Costa Rica will not send a new ambassador to Nicaragua and will cut back its embassy staff there "to an absolute minimum". He called for an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the organization to station a permanent investigating commission along the border.

He thereby passed a Nicaraguan proposal for the four nation Contadora Group to send an inspection team to the border as it has done in the past. Nicaragua has denied that its forces either entered Costa Rica or fired into the country.

## Solidarity trial turns into war of attrition

From Roger Böyes  
Warsaw

The most important Solidarity trial for more than a year erupted yesterday in bitter arguments between the three dissidents and the presiding judge, who is rigorously trying to exclude political speeches from the Gdansk courtroom.

The defendants - historian and Solidarity theoretician Mr Adam Michnik and Solidarity organizers Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk - are charged with trying to incite unrest by planning protest strikes against food-price rises, and with playing a leading role in the banned trade union.

The trial, regarded as the most important since the lifting of martial law, is proving to be a war of attrition, rather than the blitzkrieg anticipated by the authorities.

Yesterday Mr Frasyniuk, a bus driver from Wroclaw, refused to leave the cell in the courthouse and enter the court, in protest against "improper procedures" by the presiding judge, Mr Krzysztof Ziemiuk.

He decided the trial could continue without Mr Frasyniuk, but Mr Michnik, stammering and waving his notes, protested and moved that the judge be replaced because of his lack of impartiality. The judge overruled him.

Then Mr Lis started to testify, but got no further than saying: "The authorities brought us to court in an act of revenge," before being interrupted by the judge. Mr Lis decided to withhold all testimony.

Mr Michnik, meanwhile, complained that "as far as I know, Polish penal procedure allows defendants to express themselves".

The judge ruled this suggestion out of order and barred Mr Michnik from using notes. After four hours, the hearing, an erratic battle of wits, was adjourned to today, when one of the main principal witnesses, the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, is expected to testify.

He was present when police raided the meeting of Solidarity activists in Gdansk on February 13. The police claim the group, and especially the three defendants, were plotting.

● A Kielce court yesterday adjourned to June 11 the trial of two Roman Catholic priests accused of leading a sit-in protest at a college in protest against the removal of crucifixes from classrooms.

## Commentary

Geoffrey  
Smith

Mr Paul Nitze, President Reagan's disarmament adviser, delivered a speech in Washington last Thursday that deserves to be studied carefully by everyone who is worried by the prospect of damaging disagreement between the United States and its European allies over the Strategic Defence Initiative.

"It is the intention of the United States," he told the graduates of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, "to proceed in accordance with the procedures agreed in the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty." That might be mistaken for a ritual confirmation of a soothing reassurance. It was, on the contrary, an unusually precise statement of American position and a pointer to possible misunderstandings in the future.

The key word in that sentence is "procedures". Mr Nitze was not saying that America's defence policy would be circumscribed by its obligations under the treaty. Indeed, he stated specifically that this commitment "does not imply a Soviet veto over our defence programmes". He was promising simply that the proper forms would be observed. This is a distinction of some significance which it is wise to recognize now.

It often seems to be assumed in Britain that the danger of transatlantic misunderstanding was eliminated by the Camp David accord reached between Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan last Christmas. All that is required is for both sides to be faithful to the four points agreed then.

But that is sheer wishful thinking. The accord was a subtle exercise in ambiguity, designed not to remove misunderstanding but to conceal it for the moment. By implication it accepted the case for research, though that was not mentioned specifically. It made no reference to testing; and it declared that, in view of treaty obligations, deployment would have to be a matter for negotiation.

## US cannot ignore deployment ban

On this side of the Atlantic the promise to negotiate before deployment is often taken to mean a commitment not to deploy without agreement in such negotiations with the Soviet Union. But that would imply a Soviet veto, which Mr Nitze flatly denies. What the Americans are offering is simply to attempt, under the procedures laid down in the treaty, to reach agreement with the Soviet Union before deciding to deploy.

Mr Nitze drew attention to the various articles in the treaty providing for consultation and amendment to take account of changing technology. There is no reason under the treaty why such amendments should not be made. The difficulty is that neither is there any requirement that they should be. That would depend upon the agreement of the Soviet Union. What if such agreement is not forthcoming?

The US would then have the right formally to withdraw from the treaty. What it could not do would be to remain a signatory while simply ignoring the prohibition on deployment. But the formal withdrawal of the US from the ABM Treaty would offer a field day for Soviet propaganda in Western Europe unless European opinion were far more enlightened of the likely value of SDI than is now the case.

For the moment the dilemma may not seem pressing. A decision to deploy is not imminent. Nor does testing present an immediate problem. Because of technological developments in the meantime there is some uncertainty over the treaty's provisions on testing, and it may be something like five years before the US would wish to conduct tests that would unquestionably go further than is permitted.

Yet time is not on the side of transatlantic harmony. The Soviet Union has already made it clear that it will seek to play on European susceptibilities, suggesting that it is American intransigence over SDI that is preventing agreement at Geneva on intermediate range missiles and strategic weapons. The longer the deadlock continues in the arms talks the more potent that argument is likely to be.

The sooner it is known whether SDI is a feasible proposition the better. If it is, that should induce the Soviet Union to negotiate over defensive systems. If it is not, that should persuade the US to give up the idea. Meanwhile, the best that one can realistically hope is that leaders on both sides of the Atlantic will keep in touch with the reality of each other's thinking.

## Right linked to German hooliganism

From Frank Johnson  
Bonn

Soccer hooliganism in West Germany does not approach British levels but it exists, and its link with right-wing extremism is more easily proved here than in Britain. This was shown by a case before Dortmund magistrates yesterday. Herr Siegfried Borchardt, aged 31, was charged with breaches of the peace in connection with a match between Borussia Dortmund and HSV Hamburg on August 20, 1983.

Herr Borchardt was said by the prosecution to be the "inciter" of the Borussia Front, a gang of soccer hooligans which has been classified by the federal security authorities as belonging to the "radical right".

Herr Borchardt is apparently known as "SS Siegfried" - Siegfried being the affectionate form of Siegfried. It is said that the Borussia Front accompanies matches with chants of "Jews out" and "Turks out".

The prosecution said the gang attacked some Turks outside the radical right's favourite pub, near the ground. Herr Borchardt is said also to have smashed a chair against the shutters of a Turkish cultural centre near by. He denied the charges.

He appeared in court dressed entirely in black. He gave a salute which, by playing the flute, stopped just short of being one of the Hitler variety. Otherwise he would have faced an additional charge, the Hitler salute being illegal in West Germany.

## Brazil takes on land reform

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazil has announced plans to settle almost one and a half million landless farm workers in the next four years as the Government tackles the thorny problem of land reform.

The plan has the full backing of President José Sarney and is to be presented to Congress shortly. The first 100,000 are to be settled in the next 12 months.

The proposals, from the newly formed Ministry of Land Reform and Development, have infuriated landowners. The president of their association, Senhor Flavio Menezes, said they were "unrealistic, radical and unacceptable".

The Government says that 45 per cent of the country's good farm land, about 400 million

acres, is not being used. It cites census data showing that 1 per cent of landowners occupy almost half the land, while 90 per cent farm only 18 per cent of it.

The reform proposes that both unused Government-owned land and under-used land in private hands be reallocated. Landowners would be paid in bonds redeemable over 20 years.

It will cost an estimated \$2,000 to settle each family, on an average of 90 acres. But Senhor Menezes said this would hardly pay for the land itself, which represents only between a tenth and a third of the cost of starting a farm.

Other farmers' leaders say that existing small farmers

should be given more help before reform is undertaken. They also would like return confined to government-owned land. They are concerned that new land conflicts can easily be provoked and cite an invasion by 1,300 landless people in Santa Catarina state last week.

The Government claims that small farmers grow relatively more food than large ones. In the north east a third of the farms of less than 25 acres produce 94 per cent of the basic cassava, 83 per cent of the maize and 82 per cent of the beans grown.

President Sarney said: "We are starting an agricultural reform to bring an end to rural violence, to restore peace to the countryside and to encourage food production."

## Police raids uncover right-wing arsenal

## 'Dirty War' gangs return to sow terror

Concluding a two-part series, Douglas Tweedale in Buenos Aires looks at the resurgence of right-wing violence and the way President Raúl Alfonsín is coping with the sequel of military repression.

Paramilitary gangs active during the military Government's "dirty war" against terrorism in the 1970s have resurfaced to harass Argentina's 18-month old democratic Government, administration officials believe.

ARGENTINA'S TROUBLED DEMOCRACY Part 2

In the last two weeks, police and security experts have been tracking a gang, which they believe has been responsible for a recent wave of right-wing attacks and kidnappings for ransom.

Two members have been arrested and police raids on six hideouts turned up an arsenal of guns, hand grenades, plastic explosives, police radios, cars and lorries, painted military green, and equipment to "leg" telephones.

The alleged leader of the gang, identified by government officials, is Señor Raúl Antonio Guglielminetti, a former bodyguard for the military chief who ruled Argentina after seizing power in March 1976. Señor Guglielminetti, who is still at large, is reported to have used the alias of "Major Gaastabino" and is believed to have served as an instructor for paramilitary groups during the "dirty war".

Last week, one Interior Minister, Señor Antonio Tróccoli, said: "For the first time in Argentine history, we are deactivating a right-wing terrorist group." On Thursday, he went before a special session of Congress to explain what the Government knows about the activities of right-wing squads.

Police and government spokesmen have said the gang broken up last week was probable responsible for at least two out of three recent kidnappings involving wealthy businessmen, for the bombing of a state-owned radio transmitter last month, and for other unspecified right wing attacks.

The raids by police came after the release of a kidnapped industrialist whose family is

your boss not to be an Alfonsín lackey," before setting the car alight.

Suggestively, the upswell of violence coincides with the first six of the widely-publicized trial of nine former military Junta members accused of masterminding a campaign of right-wing state terrorism.

During the said 1970s, paramilitary groups under military supervision are believed to have kidnapped, tortured and killed nearly 9,000 suspected leftists in a "dirty war" against guerrilla groups.

One of President Alfonsín's first actions was to order the court-martial of the nine top military leaders for crimes committed in that "dirty war". Public hearings began six weeks ago, and the press has given prominent coverage to the shocking tales.

Retired military officers and right-wing politicians have criticized the trials as unfair and defended the "dirty war".

Señor Galván admitted last week that some of the right-wing terrorists may have been on the payroll of military intelligence services which carried out much of the dirty work in the 1970s.

Concluded

## Señor Tróccoli: Deactivating right-wing terrorists

said to have paid \$4 million in ransom.

Señor Raúl Galván, the under secretary of the Interior, warned Argentines that other similar gangs are probably active and further attacks are likely. "It would be naive to suppose that this is the only such terrorist group," he said.

Last week, unidentified gunmen fire-bombed the car of an Army colonel known to be loyal to President Alfonsín telling his chauffeur: "Warn

## Hospital clash kills five

San Salvador (Reuters) - Four policemen and a patient were killed yesterday when Salvadoran police and security forces stormed a government hospital to crush a strike, officials and witnesses said.

Four police were killed in a gun battle and a patient died of a heart attack. Hospital staff were tied up and patients

bound to their beds in the takeover.

About 4,500 social security workers, on strike since May 6 to press for a \$60 a month pay rise, have been ordered to report to work today, but union spokesmen said they would continue the strike until their demands were met.



# STANSTED



## THE REALITIES WHICH CANNOT BE IGNORED

The Secretary of State for Transport has expressly denied rumours that the Government has firmly opted for Stansted as London's third airport.

So there is still room for reason to have its say and a once and for all opportunity to bring forward an air transport policy which is truly in the national interest. And there has never been a time when such a policy has been so necessary and would be so welcome by the regions of this country where reality is dominated by unemployment, low economic activity and social disparity. (In the North unemployment approaches 20%; redundancies are 121 per 1,000 employees, and in some regions 50% of the unemployed have been out of work for over a year. Yet the Environment Secretary is still being urged to relax the

planning system to encourage further growth in the South East).

A major Stansted development would drive an even deeper wedge between North and South. It would also waste £1,000 million of public money on duplicating facilities already existing at our regional airports.

In our submission, a realistic Government response to the Stansted proposal which would be welcomed by many millions living outside the South East would embody:

1. Modest development of Stansted, so it can serve its own catchment area as an efficient regional airport.
2. Every encouragement for Heathrow to achieve its full potential.
3. An end to the threat of unfair competi-

tion against regional airports by a heavily subsidised Stansted.

4. Unrestricted access to the regional airports for all carriers wishing to use them.

5. Overseas promotion of regional tourist attractions.

These five points form a framework for a balanced airports policy safeguarding the interests of the whole nation – not just the South East. It would be a step towards parity of treatment for regions which at present suffer a grossly disproportionate burden of the nation's unemployment.

The regions are not asking for more money, but simply a chance to let our airports do the job for which they were created. Answer the Stansted proposals with fairness and realism!

This message has been presented for the urgent consideration of Parliament by the North of England Regional Consortium, representing all shades of political, commercial and public opinion and comprising:

The County Councils of Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Durham, Greater Manchester, Humberside, Lancashire, Merseyside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

The City Councils of Carlisle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.

The Airport Authorities of Blackpool, Carlisle, Humberside, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside.

If you would like to receive further information on the issues covered by this announcement, please write to: North of England Regional Consortium, P.O. Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA.

*the case for the*  
**NORTH**  
North of England Regional Consortium

mentary

Jeffrey Smith

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## SPECTRUM

## A licence to watch over the world

John Grimwade

Over there, says Donald Gamlen, pointing to the side of a large conifer in his leafy Hampshire garden, "you'll find Intelsat. There is ECS - and this is Gorizont."

With a light push, he swings the dish aerial perched outside the first floor of his house, points it 14° west of south into a brilliant summer sky and Russian television, with perfect colour and sound, appears on the set in the corner of the room.

The technical complexities and jargon which bedevil satellite television tend to be forgotten when one faces the reality of the medium in action. In a few minutes, Mr Gamlen is able to demonstrate the astonishing range of services open to anyone with the ability - and right - to receive them.

Switching through his satellite receiver, he picks up a cycle race in Italy, a Swiss entertainment service, and a new Belgian current affairs channel which he finds for the first time.

Then there are the English language channels: no-stop pop from the Music channel, films from TEN and Premiere, the children's channel Jack in the Box and a sports network, Screen Sport, all of them principally designed for reception by cable networks. There is also talk of Moscow the Russian service, introducing sub-titles in English, a prospect Mr Gamlen is anxiously awaiting.

"It's the most interesting to watch - the character of the Russians comes through and you get a very good impression of the vastness of the country. The opera and ballet are wonderful." Moscow was having one of its lean patches during our visit - a literary luncheon marked by much intellectual back-slapping was followed by a modernistic film on the manufacture of textiles.

But the range of channels in this Hampshire study are a measure of the earth-shaking developments facing television viewers and the industry which serves them over the next few years. Receiving programmes from the sky may take a degree of technical knowledge at the moment and demand expensive equipment which is not yet mass-produced, but it is no cult for hobbyists in the way that CB or ham radio is.

Satellite television will become a mass medium, if it is allowed to. In the wealthy Spanish city of Palma on Majorca, British expatriates are already queuing up to buy ready-made satellite systems to view channels which are largely barred to those living back home.

Today the medium is a bewildering mixture of high-tech and back-garden bodging. Donald Gamlen's electronic expertise enabled him to set up his system without outside help, but the job of changing channels - and satellites - can have its comic dimensions. One aerial - covering the Russian satellite and the European "bird" - sits outside

With the growth in sophistication of satellites and aerials, says David Hewson, we shall soon be tuning in to television stations around the globe

the window on scaffolding. A degree of agility 20 feet above the ground is required to shift the dish to the required position for either satellite. In his back garden, a further dish is tuned permanently to a second European satellite, necessitating the trimming of an overhanging oak tree. But this "bird" transmits two types of signals - one vertical, one horizontal - and to switch between the two, Mr Gamlen must shimmy up a 15-foot ladder to adjust the low noise amplifier at the heart of the dish.

The rapid advance of satellite reception technology is making these physical jerks obsolete. Aerial motors and bi-directional amplifiers will mean that the perennial problem of today's satellite watcher - having to brave the rain to find something more interesting to watch - will be a thing of the past.

Astonishing as it may seem it was illegal, until recently, for Britons to receive satellite transmissions. A few, like Mr Gamlen, were given experimental licences, but a concerted lobby of vested interests has fought to keep the reception of international television out of the hands of the general public.

Low-powered satellite transmissions

have been used by television companies since the 1960s for sending signals from one region to another.

They have been aimed principally at transmissions between broadcasters, and not from television stations directly to viewers. But technology has raced ahead of the political ability to control its consequences.

The medium was originally envisaged as a means of disseminating programmes to large cable networks throughout Europe at a time when it seemed inconceivable that individuals could afford the right equipment. Now anyone with around £1,500 to spend can receive the transmissions and the cost should halve in the next 12 months.

The Government has been under some natural pressure to allow its citizens to tune into the channels beamed above their heads. After all, broadcasting restrictions normally cover the transmission of material, not its reception. Until two weeks ago, it was a specific criminal offence to watch the innocuous output of a European television channel, simply because a consortium of vested interests wanted to strangle at birth satellite broadcasts which were outside their own control.

Two weeks ago, after concerted pressure from industry and mindful of the fact that illegal satellite reception was already growing, the Department of Trade and Industry finally announced a degree of liberalization of the reception laws. No longer was it to be an offence for the individual to receive a low-powered satellite broadcast.

In a somewhat grudging statement, the DTI announced that it will license low-powered satellite reception systems, even on an individual basis, though it added pessimistically that because of cost "it seems unlikely that this facility will be taken up in the short-term by many members of the general public". It was wrong, Satellite TV Antenna systems, a British company geared up for the liberalization which had previously been selling its products abroad, has been inundated with individual inquiries since the relaxation was announced.

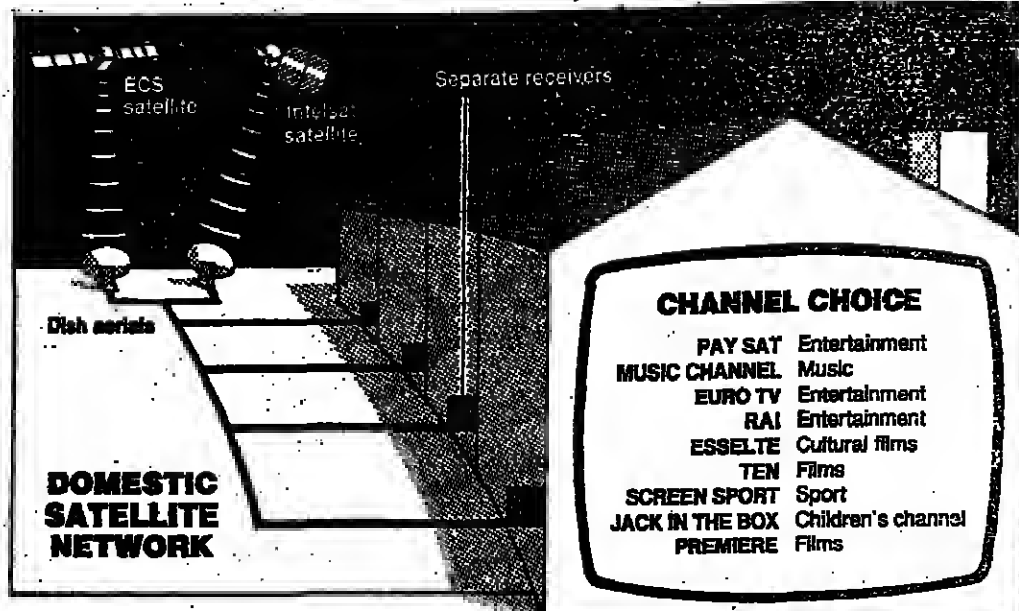
But how de-regulated is the new policy? For the individual, completely. A £10 licence, planning permission for a dish aerial, and the necessary equipment are all that is needed.

Where the policy is considerably less adventurous is in the area of small cable systems, possibly ones of four or five houses where a group of neighbours pool their resources to form a common network. The DTI wants to protect the larger cable business which has been going through decidedly sticky times. So any system serving more than one household will require a licence from the Cable Authority and will find its conditions severely restricted. Licences will be granted for shorter periods of time than is given to the big systems; and if a large operator does arrive in the area eventually, the neighbours will have to cease operating.

The threat of withdrawal may well turn out to be a bluff. Mr Peter Gray, managing director of Satellite TV Antenna Systems, commented: "It doesn't matter what the Government says, satellite is here. Do you really think people who pay to put in a satellite dish today are going to take it out in five years so that someone can dig up their garden to put in a cable?"

In the leafy glades of Hampshire, Mr Gamlen also feels that the technological innovations have gained a momentum which cannot be matched by bureaucratic attempts to control it.

"If you look back at the early days of radio, people used to tune in to the whole of Europe. Who does that now? This is where there is real scope. When you watch all these channels for a while, your policy becomes one of live and let live. When I watch the Russian channel, which is the most interesting, it doesn't frighten me. It just makes me think I should keep my powder dry. I know that if we don't get a free hand ourselves for industry and commerce in this area, we will be left behind."



## Low-down on high-tech transmissions

With the right equipment, anyone who has access to a clear space to the sky can receive satellite television services. There are two ways you can approach the venture - as an individual, or in combination with your neighbours.

Individually: first obtain your licence from the Department of Industry, Room 513, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA, price £10. Planning regulations are now being changed which may mean that you need planning permission for your dish aerial of 1.5 to 1.8 metres. Once you have these, you need a satellite receiver and associated electronics which should cost around £1,000 and £500 for a dish aerial. If you want to receive foreign stations which use a different colour system to that in Britain, your set will require a SECAM converter. Either buy an export model TV set capable of dealing with PAL colour and SECAM (JVC, Loxor are among the manufacturers who make such models for around £500), or find an electronics dealer who will insert a SECAM decoder into your existing set which could cost up to £100.

Communally: apply to the Cable Authority for a licence. They can be found at Gillingham House, 38-44 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HU.

You will need to decide at an early stage the shape of your system. It would be possible to

have one aerial and one receiver feeding a number of houses, but this would leave the choice of channel in the hands of the household possessing the receiver. A reasonable compromise would be for each household to own a receiver and associated electronics (£1,000 each) and to share two aerials, one tuned to Intelsat and one to ECS (total cost £1,000). This would enable every household to tune to any station on both satellites. If you want to receive foreign stations, each television would need a SECAM set or converter (see preceding paragraph). But if one receiver on the system did not have the converter, it would not affect the reception of the other members.

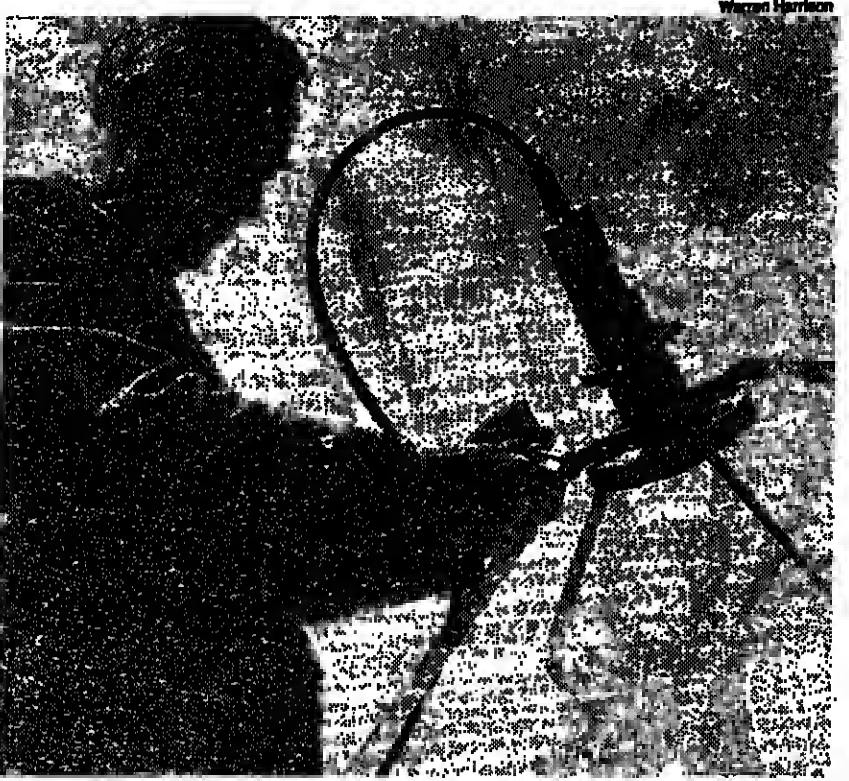
Aerials: at the moment these vary between 1.5m and 1.8m in diameter. They will get smaller and cheaper. At the moment, they tend to be adjusted manually to find the necessary satellite. By the end of the year, however, motorized versions should be on sale which will automatically seek a sky location when you press a channel number - on your television remote control. Bear in mind, however, that a communal system using more than one satellite will still require one dish per transmission if every one on the network is to have a full choice of channels.

Satellites available: the British viewer currently has three choices. The oldest one is the Russian satellite Gorizont which carries the Moskva culture channel. It runs on a different frequency to the rest and requires additional equipment. Intelsat runs on the more conventional 11GHz band and transmits four unscrambled English services: TEN, Premiere, Jack in the Box and Screen Sport. More channels, including the American news network CNN, are on the way though they may be scrambled, as is News International's Sky Channel, to prevent reception by unauthorized users.

ECS, or the European Communications Satellite, has five unscrambled channels: a British 24-hour pop music channel, Dutch and Italian entertainment networks, and a Belgian cultural channel.

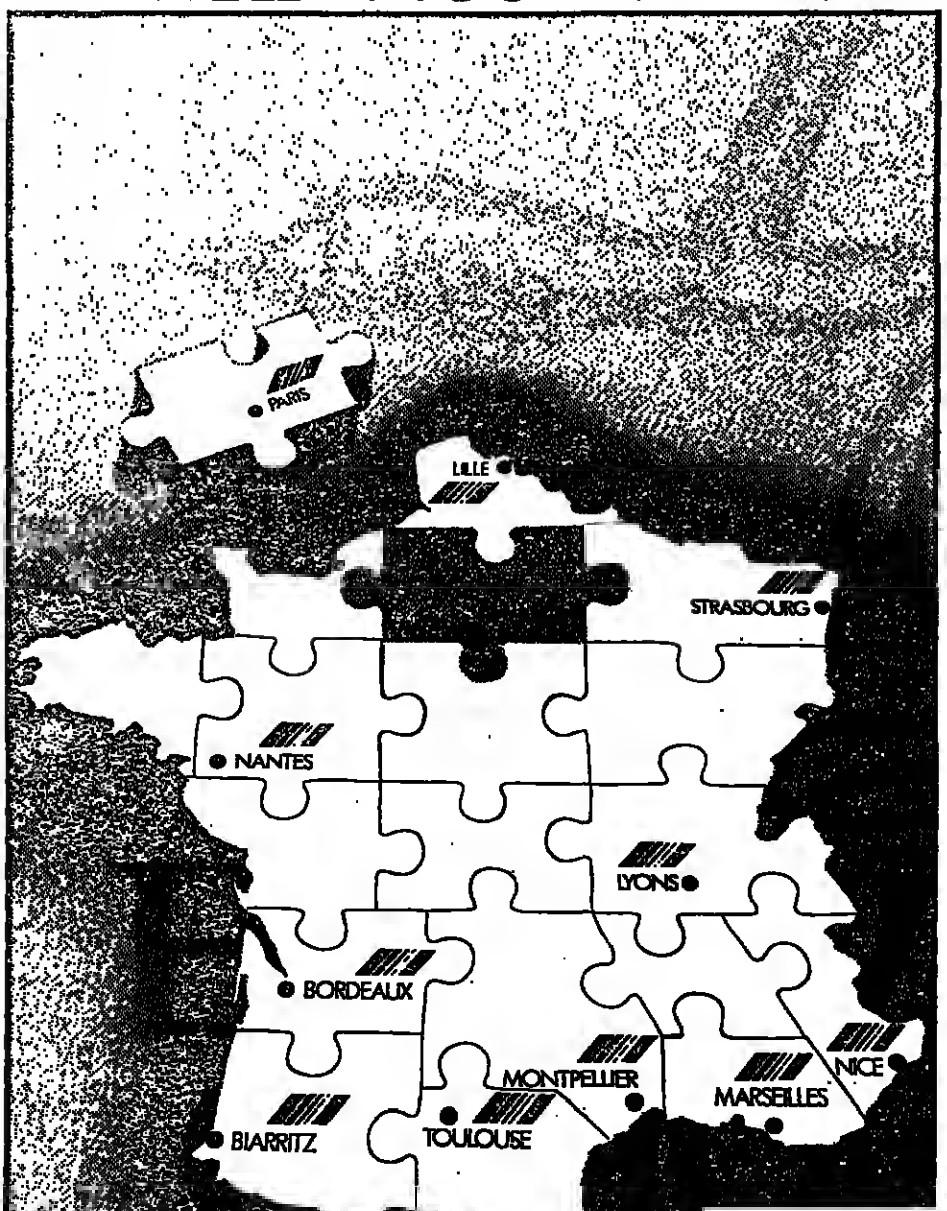
New channels are expected on both ECS and Intelsat, and it seems prudent to invest in 11 GHz technology and out the 4GHz of Gorizont.

Copyright: satellite systems suppliers often collect subscriptions of up to £3 a month for film channels such as TEN and Premiere. Other channels carry notices, asking anyone who watches them to write to their headquarters for permission to continue doing so. The legal position for anyone who refuses to pay a subscription is untested. While these offenders may well be in breach of copyright, the task of tracking them down could prove extremely difficult.



Fine tuning: Donald Gamlen adjusting a television aerial

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## TALKBACK

## United in a lack of faith

From Nicolas Walter, Rationalist Press Association, 88 Islington High Street, London, N1  
Serena Sutcliffe need not feel "set apart by a lack of faith", in the words of her Comment.

As an atheist, she is one of about 10 per cent of the population (as many as Roman Catholics, and more than all the non-Christian religions put together); about another 10 per cent have no positive religious belief so something like 10 million people in this country share her lack of faith.

Contrary to her Comment, we are not a "wretched band", and we suffer no "anguish"; we have plenty of "joy in our lot", and we do want more people "to join our ranks".

We have a strong "sense of belonging" and "solidarity" in a sceptical tradition which is older and wider than Christianity, and in a freethought movement that has existed for several centuries.

From the Rev Raymond Martin, Rector of the Redmarley Group of parishes, The Rectory, Redmarley D'Abiot, Gloucester.  
The trouble with atheists such as Serena Sutcliffe (*The Times*, Friday, May 24) is that they presumably do not keep up to date with developments in Church history.

I would agree with her that the introduction to the form of solemnization of matrimony in the 1662 Prayer Book leaves a lot to be desired. However, I believe that the introduction to the marriage service in the Alternative Service Book gives both a better emphasis to marriage and also employs much more acceptable language. I commend her to read it.

## Beware those guidebooks, warns Frank Barrett

## The lure of the small hotel

Martin Handford



welcoming, good food and cheap. Mme Lebarq is a friendly, most attractive hostess who does everything she can to ensure her customers' enjoyment. The auberge is old and beany and the fast-flowing river Durdent divides the eating and drinking bit from the sleeping bit. You have to navigate a little bridge between the two - handrails provided for reasons that become obvious after experiencing one of Mme Lebarq's meals and a generous *vieux calvados* or two. A double room costs 70F. If she doubled that sum, I can think of no better bargain.

But in the most recent edition of the guide, the Auberge de la Durdent now gets something of an all-round passing. "It is five years now since I first wrote about the auberge and its charming, recently-widowed patronne, Madame Lebarq."

"But the word spread, other guidebooks caught on, a tour operator moved in. Nowadays the letters are roughly three to one against. Mostly they are written more in sorrow than in anger. . . I don't think I shall go back until I hear that matters have improved."

If Patricia Fenn is looking for an explanation behind the deterioration of standards and service at the hotel, she need look no further than her own first euphoric write-up. That's the view of Mike Bruce-Mitford who was sending VFB clients to the Auberge de la Durdent before its inclusion in Patricia Fenn's book - and saw it suddenly swamped under the tidal wave of British visitors clutching *French Entrée*.

"It's about time that Patricia Fenn and the others accepted responsibility for the effect that this degree of over-exposure has. It's almost impossible for a small hotel of this sort, run by one lady single-handed, to cope

with the pressure of business brought about by such a glowing write-up. Authors should bear this in mind."

The problem is clear. You find a quiet, attractive, uncrowded hotel - you praise it to the skies, and then it's no longer quiet and uncrowded. Patricia Fenn admits that it's an "interesting point" but argues that other hotels upon which she has heaped praise have coped with success rather better than the Auberge de la Durdent.

While Patricia Fenn may plead not guilty to destroying the charm and character of small French hotels, she is quite happy to see Arthur Eperon brought into the dock on the same charge. She claims that the Eperon style of focusing on a few hotels in an enormous area - just three in the whole of Brittany, for example - does have the effect of swamping these hotels with British visitors. "People know, don't they, that nearly all the hotels in the Eperon books are likely to be full. English people - you need to use a certain common sense."

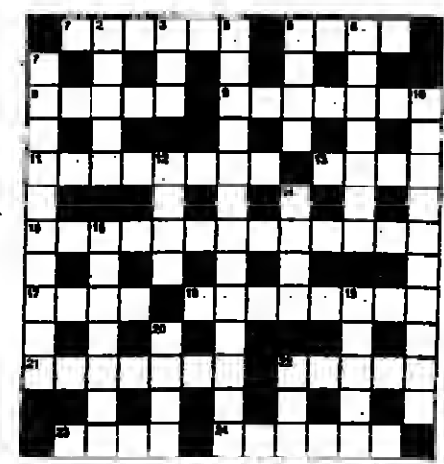
So if you're planning a motoring trip round France this summer what books should you buy? The best solution would seem to be to take the pop guides like the Fenn book and the Eperon books. That way at least you'll know how to avoid the British colonies. To find the quiet, unsplashed hotels (and there are still a few left) you'll need the Red Michelin and take particular note of the maps which show the pleasant, secluded, quiet hotels. These are signified by a pictogram of the Michelin Man relaxing in a rocking chair. You should also take along the yellow *Auberges de France* guide and the *Relais et Chateaux* guide - both available from the French tourist office in Piccadilly, London W1.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 661)

- ACROSS  
1 Doze (6)  
5 Baffle (4)  
8 Speak publicly (5)  
9 In progress (7)  
11 Be one of (8)  
12 Level (6)  
15 Trappings (13)  
17 Confine (4)  
18 Rail sleeping car (5,3)  
21 Japanese warrior (7)  
22 View (5)  
23 Merely (4)  
24 Solicitor (6)

- DOWN  
2 Present (5)  
3 Born (3)  
4 Rapid growth (13)  
5 Old-fashioned person (4)  
6 At beginning (7)  
7 Trickery (5,3)  
10 Huge (10)

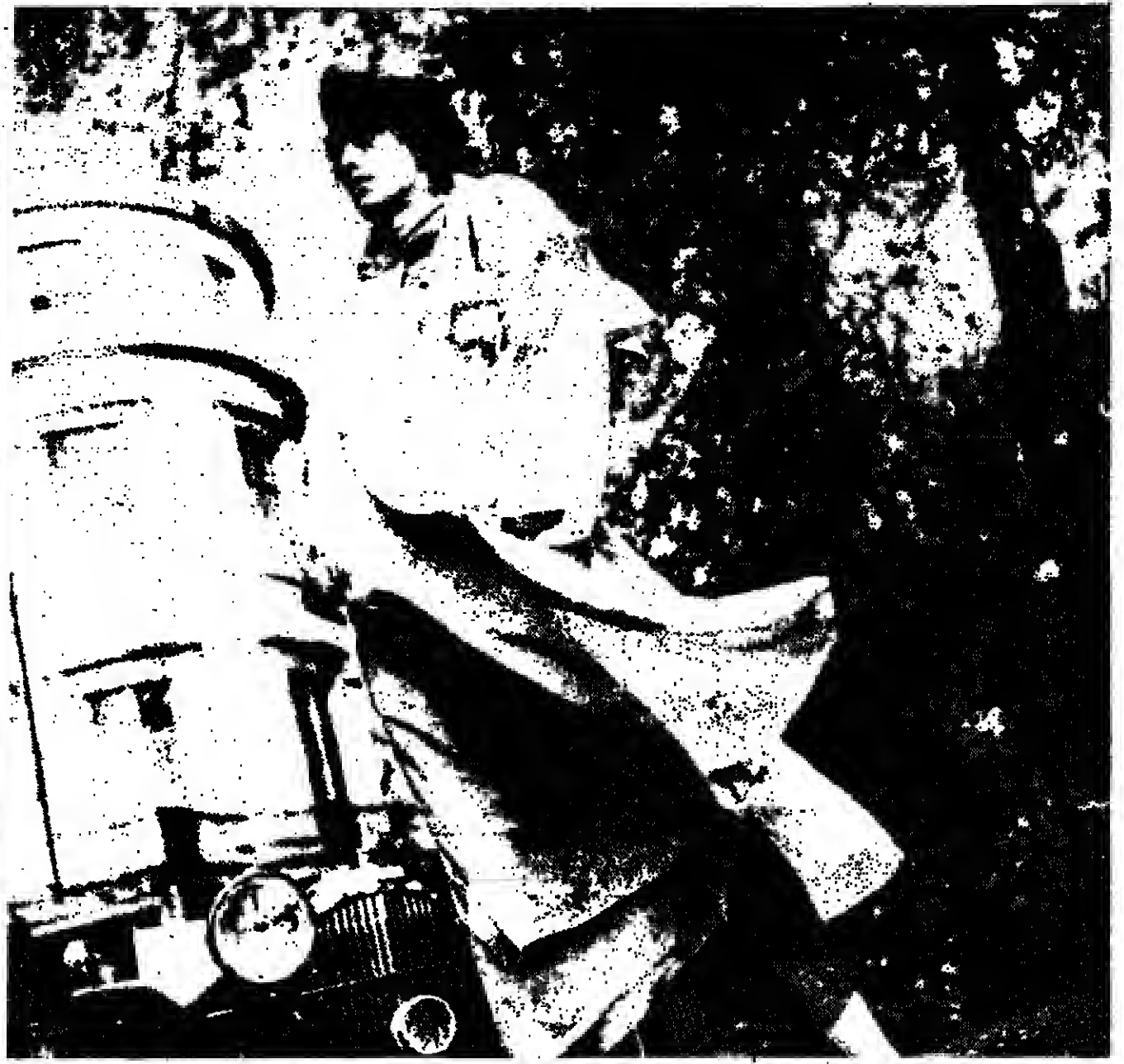
- SOLUTION TO No 660  
ACROSS: 1 Cupid 4 Pyramus 8 Ream 9 Assault 10 Ruminant 11 Bug 13 Hare 14 Krishna 17 Alto 18 Upheaval 21 Run-down 22 Bogus 23 Staunch 24 Every  
DOWN: 1 Curlew 2 Psalm 3 Dominator 4 Plasterer's punch 5 Jest 6 Maudlin 7 Satire 12 Assemble 14 Antenna 15 Walrus 16 Cissy 19 Vague 20 Goon



- 19 Beaten player (5)  
20 Squirrel's nest (4)  
22 Check over (3)



**CHOICE**  
entertainment  
music  
entertainment  
entertainment  
cultural films  
news  
sport  
children's channels  
news



**Above right: Shell pink silk duster coat £96, rippling pastel blue silk tent dress £80, both by Barbara de Vries from Joanna's Tent, Kings Road, SW3; The Vestry, South Molton Street, W1; Ragos, Twickenham; Sharie, Ashford, Kent; Cruise, Glasgow. Blue chiffon scarf from Kenzo, 17 Sloane Street, SW3**

**missions**

Moskva culture runs on a different to the rest and additional equipment. The firm has a HIGHZ band and four unscrambled services. TEN, Pre and the Box and Mr. More are channels. The American news, are on the way may be scrambled. International's SH prevent reception in users.

The European Con Satellite, has fun channels: a Swiss network, a Erik pop music channel, Italian entertainment and a Belgian cultural channels are expected.

and Intelka: each want to invest in it. It is not the only.

satellite system collect subscription to £3 a month for such as TEN and other channels carrying anyone who in to write to their for permission to use so. The legal anyone who writes a subscription is as these: offers are in breach of task of tracking could prove a



Pale brown linen collarless coat £230, plain damask dress £159, orange chiffon scarf in brilliant colours, all from Kenzo, 17 Sloane Street, SW3



Featherlight nylon duster coat in apricot, ice blue, mint green, white and red, by Tramway £89, ribbed cotton polo neck dress £55, both from Focus, 295 Kings Road, SW3, Mango of Windsor, Exception, Glasgow and Edinburgh

**Photographs by Richard Imrie**

Hair and Make-up by Tracie Martyn for Trevor Sorbie. Lagonda M 45, 1934 supplied by Paradise Garage, London SW8

Air travel brought in the fur-colored leather jacket, which has had a fashion life that spans the wings of the first bi-planes and the latest jets. The flying suit, like so many of the travel clothes, was an early example of men and women dressing alike, which has developed into the androgynous

Then there are the joys of the open road. I do not share Mr Toad's view of the delight of the noisy, bone-shaking, oil-spilling early motors. But the clothes from that period are as fine a vintage as the cars: impossibly wide-brimmed hats held under the chin with a wisp of lace; silk mufflers flying in the face of safety to strangle poor sadors; gross leather gauntlets with furry backs; and over those elegant Edwardian travelling costumes, the billowing dustier coat.

As the image of the intrepid early

like a tent of parachute silk rippling across the body. The alternative garments to wear underneath are tightly fitted dresses and skirts - the clingy stretch cotton tubes of slim long skirts and dresses that make an interesting counterpoint to billowing silk and loose cottons.

Much of today's fashion seems to be a conflict of directions, so that clothes are either generously cut or very fitted; heels are either extremely high or totally flat; and prices are either at high street level or very costly.

The duster coats seem to span these extremes in that they are now being produced in all kinds of fabrics, styles and prices. I think the silks and the simplest lines have the most appeal.

buy you will find also pale shrouds of linen, trench or wrap coats to belt at

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## TAPESTRY



100



40 wanted

without the said Roland, he launched British Airways. The concept today, almost especially so in the so-called actually requires Waitresses hospital post prefer the l

[illegible]**FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT**

## FASHION EDITOR

they can go in turning a tailored uniform into casual wear. First goes the cap, then the top shirt button; next the sweat shirt underneath. The final triumph

over authority is when the uniform trousers are swapped for jeans. Na matter that denim started its life as French workwear, or that it has now become a uniform of youth.

Many of the remaining vestiges of authority clothing — and most especially my son's extremely expensive and all-too-destructible school blazers — are

A Uniforms seem to dawdle behind social change, catching up with current styles and fabrics just as fashion is moving on. Sometimes uniforms are stranded altogether, like the Beefeaters' Shakespearean frocks, or the ceremonial court breeches, beached in the 18th century, which cause perennial embarrassment to incoming ambassadors.

The police, the services and the airports are the last bastions

**all-work in the aisles - could any outfit be designed to suit all her roles and needs?**

Uniforms also carry an image of sexual pulling power. This is nothing new, and not wholly to do with women. From Lydia in *Pride and Prejudice* to Christopher Robin's Alice marrying her Guard, men have traditionally appealed to women because

An earnest Freudian psychologist once explained to me that the Englishman's view of a woman in uniform was conditioned by the nanny and the public school matron. And while the regimes may have ended, the

The British Airways stewardesses do not wear starched aprons, only a practical navy

But I fear that, even in our feminist age, the only interest of the predominantly male air

the predominantly male air passengers take in women's uniforms, comes at the moment of take-off.



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Etienne, 11-2  
The other 25, 100

To **EHRMAN, FREEPO**  
Please send me.....chairseat  
My choice of colour is: Parchm  
I enclose cheque/PO made out  
Name .....  
Address .....  
.....  
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**To EHRMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON W8 4BR**

Please send me.....chairrest kits at £19.95 each

My choice of colour is: Parchment ☐ Brown ☐

I enclose cheque/PO made out to Ehrman for £.....(Total)

Name .....

Address .....

THG-65



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Just contrary

London, I can reveal, is to be twinned. Not with Washington, Paris or Moscow, but with Managua, the run-down capital of strife-torn Nicaragua. The decision was taken during a closed session of the G.L.C.'s Labour group late last month, while Ken Livingstone yesterday described it to me as "a gesture of support" for the Sandinistas in their struggle against the Reagan administration. Kenneth Baker, the local government minister charged with G.L.C. abolition, was incredulous. "The only thing Managua and London have in common is upwardly mobile Marxist politicians," he remarked, before contacting our man in Managua to find out if it has a directly elected municipal authority (it doesn't). How much Londoners will pay for this privilege, whether they will be expected to undertake cultural exchanges with Managuans, and whether the twinning will devolve on to all 32 London boroughs in 10 months' time, no one at County Hall can say. "It's all being worked out at the moment," a spokesman told me. "There will be no junkies or freebies. It's only for the economic good of Londoners and Managuans."

## Quid pro quo

Even David Owen's office admitted it was surprised. A representative request from the SDP leader - in America to address Minnesota industrialists today - came up trumps and late yesterday he was received at the White House by President Reagan. A sign that Reagan regards Owen as the next prime minister? More of a favour returned, I think. In the late 1970s when Owen was Foreign Secretary he agreed to meet the then governor of California - and aspiring presidential contender. One Ronald Reagan.

## Outsiders

Top Tories have shown a remarkable reluctance to take part in tonight's Cambridge Union debate. Not one cabinet minister - Tom King, Norman Tebbit, Patrick Jenkin, Sir Keith Joseph, Norman Fowler or John Biffen - would agree to speak. This could be because even by opposing a motion suggesting that the Alliance is the "natural party of government" they would be acknowledging its existence. More likely it is because they were to have been joined in opposing the motion by Labour's Eric Heffer. Heffer likewise seems to have found the prospect of siding with the Tories too awful. He too has now cried off, pleading a constituency engagement. Taking on Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers will be Tony David Mellor and Austin Mitchell for Labour.

BARRY FANTONI



"Is it really ethical to kill off a bill in its embryonic stage?"

## Troubles

Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, can expect some sticky moments during his visit to Britain this week. Up to 30 rabbis plan to boycott his address to Jewish leaders at a London hotel tomorrow in protest at his recent Knesset vote to exclude all converts brought to Judaism by Reform or Liberal rabbis. Now, I imagine, will British ministers be thrilled by his views on Ireland as delivered to a group of Irish newsmen in Jerusalem last month. Shamir reportedly claimed that during his days as leader of the underground Stern gang before Israel was established, he chose the alias Michael - "in the name of the famous Irish freedom fighter Michael Collins, whose exploits captivated me".

## Wife and comrade

The Dudley East party of former Labour defence minister John Gilbert who is fighting deselection, has been experiencing a mysterious membership boom that has seen the seven-strong trade union delegation to the general management committee swell to more than 40 in just 12 months. The new delegates include Gilbert's wife Jean, a London-based interior designer, a deputy headmistress representing the General and Municipal union's catering branch, one Margaret Hyde who told the *Dudley News*: "I know I'm a delegate but I don't know from which union", and sundry others who have been put down for unions of which Gilbert's Office refuses to comment. Party members are demanding an inquiry.

PHS

# Give Fowler the benefit

by Sarah Hogg

Norman Fowler deserves at least an E for effort. An overhaul of social security carried out with the aid of four separate committees, but without the full engagement of tax-makers in the Treasury, appeared a recipe for self-contradiction rather than coherence. This was never a "new Beveridge" in ambit or ambition. But the results are surprisingly well directed along a central line of reform.

In the 35 years after the launch of the Beveridge system (comparing 1944 with 1949), the cost of social security rose fivefold in real terms. Out of this expanded total, the proportion devoted to means-tested benefits doubled, to 25 per cent. Despite this growth in complexity, today's system is still not well targeted on the poor. The overlap of benefits and taxation creates disincentives to work or earn more - the famous "unemployment trap" and the "poverty trap" - by withdrawing state support particularly sharply at certain points on the income scale.

The confusion is compounded by ancient divisions of the 30-odd main benefits, some of which grew up out of national insurance, some of which are financed out of ordinary income tax. Some are themselves subject to income tax; others are tax-free. Some are means-tested; some flat-rate; one, perhaps the most important of all, is earnings related.

Since poverty and need are complex and changing conditions, some complexity is inevitable: but over time, any welfare system needs shaking out before the combination of cost and complication swamps taxpayers and recipients alike. But Fowler has done more than spring-

clean. First, he has attempted to bring into line three separate structures: supplementary benefits for the old, sick and out-of-work; the supplements to the income of working people with families; and the other main means-tested benefit, related to housing costs.

Although his review stops short of complete fusion, this alignment is a great improvement. But the whole report displays a maidenly reticence about money; and the first guesses by the Institute of Fiscal Studies suggest that this simplification would not come cheap.

Even so, there are some immediate pluses to be scored against this section of the report. The new, two-tier system of child support, with flat-rate tax-free benefit topped up with an income-related credit, will direct cash more effectively to poor families. The integration of this credit with tax, so that it is delivered through pay packets, should improve take-up and disperse the old resistance to means-tests by transforming them into the normal business of tax assessment.

The transformation of free school meals into hard cash, paid in the same way, ends the disincentive effects of the sudden withdrawal of large "benefits in kind" at fixed points on the income scale. Shifting the timing of annual benefit upratings to the spring moves towards the necessary integration of tax and welfare payments. Relating income-tested benefits to take-home pay rather than gross earnings is a step in the same direction.

The unemployed will be able to earn more without losing benefit: another welcome improvement in incentives. Fowler is trying to inject incentives of a different kind in the reduction of payments for housing and rates, an issue entangled by the government's struggles with local authorities, so that his proposals may be overtaken by events between now and 1987, his target date for reform. The emphasis on computerized efficiency is the proper foundation for a system designed for the 21st century.

Yet there are two aspects of the system on which Fowler's long sight has failed to focus properly. On pensions, the government cannot, to be fair, be accused of taking a short-term view; it has decided to abolish the state earnings-related pension scheme because of worries about its cost several decades ahead. The political difficulties, however (not least Mrs Thatcher's own commitments), have meant that the terms on which it proposes to phase out Serps are absurdly generous, especially to those in their forties; while the government's fears of increasing employers' costs now make the proposed system of compulsory private pension provision look mean. It would have been more immediately effective to weed out the extravagant features of Serps, and let it tick on.

But the abolition of state earnings-related pensions is at least consistent with Fowler's central aim of redirecting state spending towards the lower income groups. Where his

review quite fails to follow through this logic is in its timorous adherence to separate national insurance contributions.

National insurance was conceived of by Beveridge as a property contributory system, with flat-rate benefits directly related to the payment of flat-rate contributions. But his notion of state-managed social insurance has been completely eroded over the years. The Fowler review breaks a few more of the remaining strands linking what you pay and what you receive, both by phasing out Serps and by transforming certain flat-rate national insurance benefits paid at birth and death into income-tested grants.

Yet the government still clings to separate national insurance as the embodiment of what the Fowler review calls a "social compact" between those who pay for, and those who receive, state benefits. Since half of all social security consists of benefits now financed straight out of income tax, this is an obvious nonsense: few voters could say which benefits were paid for out of which state pocket - or why. The real reason the government is clinging to a separate national insurance is that fusion of contributions with income tax would destroy the illusion of moderate taxation by raising the basic rate. But it is a short-sighted decision, and one which should not have been taken ahead of the government's own green paper on personal taxation, due later in the year. For that matter, the government should never have reviewed social security in isolation from taxation.

The author is Economics Editor of The Times.

## Paul Valley on a deal satisfying to everyone - except the victims



# Famine: Russia and US on collusion course

tactics in their long-standing policy of trying to woo Ethiopia back into the western sphere of influence. The casualties of the West's weather-vane strategy are the two million Tigrayan peasants estimated to be at risk of starvation and who for the past six months have been denied access to the massive amounts of international aid entering the country. The only response for many of them has been to make the long trek to Sudan in a desperate search for food.

Recent disclosure in Washington of a confidential White House report dated May 5 last year shows that the US government recognized then that a "disaster situation" existed in Ethiopia but that aid was deliberately withheld for political reasons. Only five months later did the National Security Council agree that the time was opportune for aid to begin. Satellite pictures showed that tens of thousands were on the move and that the people were more vulnerable because Colonel Men-

gistu had temporarily halted the entry of aid during the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the revolution. The West's approach to the Mengistu government had always involved the stick as well as the carrot. Three days after the anniversary celebrations the US government called together the major American charities in Washington and signalled its intention to begin an illegal cross-border operation from Sudan into Tigré and Eritrea.

Its political purpose - to provide aid to the rebel armies inside Ethiopia and create another lever on Colonel Mengistu - was clear but two charities, Lutheran World Relief and Mercy Corps, were happy to take the US government money on offer and begin the operation.

From a humanitarian point of view too the move was sound: agency estimates from Addis Ababa indicated that only 22 per cent of the famine victims were being reached by Ethiopian government distribution systems and anywhere between 40 per cent and 80 per cent of all those at risk lived in guerrilla controlled areas. A plan was approved which led to the spending of \$3.25 million on the internal purchase of grain by US aid workers within Ethiopia, buying from areas with a food surplus and redistributing it within the devastated areas of Tigré.

But it was essentially a pilot project which met only about 4 per cent of the total needs of the Ethiopian highlanders. They began to pour in their hundreds of thousands into Sudan, a potentially destabilizing influence in the country which was America's staunchest ally in the region. When Vice-President George Bush visited Sudan in March one of the major topics of conversation with the Nimeiry regime and local USAid officials was stepping up the cross-border programme.

Three separate plans were discussed. The first was to beef up the existing voluntary agencies with 800,000 tons of grain and 500 lorries. The second, which was budgeted at hundreds of millions of dollars, was a programme of "deep penetration" which involved building a highway from Sudan to the heart of Tigré: this was tantamount to a challenge to the Dergue to bomb it; "the Sudanese were even more gung-ho on this one than we were," according to one senior US official. The third involved a more modest provision of 240 new lorries for the existing cross-border arrangements; USAid asked one large charity, Care, if it would be prepared to pull out of Ethiopia to mastermind the scheme, but the agency declined.

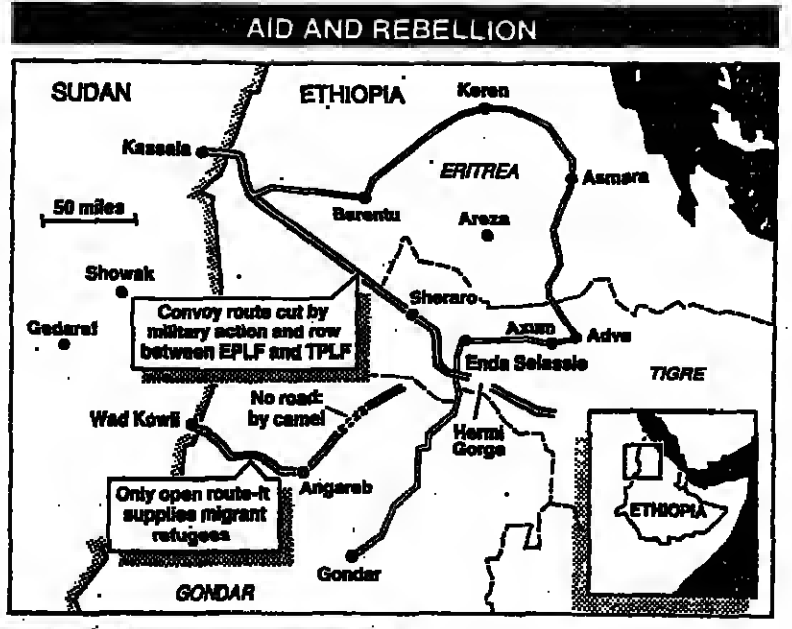
The Mengistu regime responded by calling in the British ambassador and the Australian chargé d'affaires and telling them that if the operation went ahead Ethiopia would break off diplomatic relations with the US and, by implication, expel all its aid workers.

At the subsequent Geneva international conference on the problems of Africa, after the usual change of rhetoric between George Bush and the Ethiopian foreign minister, the two countries got together behind the scenes and agreed on the broad outlines of the pacification programme which was later secretly signed in Addis Ababa.

Already CRD has begun food distribution in the new centres at Areza and Maychew but the prospects for the new scheme are already in some doubt after TPLF claims that it has beaten the Ethiopian army back to its old garrison towns, forcing it to abandon almost all the territory it had gained in western Tigré.

The US response has been to give approval to CRS and World Vision to set up operations in Sudan with a view to reviving the threat of a cross-border operation in September, after the rainy season, if Colonel Mengistu does not seem to be moving in the right direction.

Many observers in Sudan now doubt that there was ever any real American intention to send food in large quantities across the border. In the end, for Washington, a Yugoslav-style socialism in Ethiopia would be far preferable to the unknown quantity of a new regime heavily dominated by strong victorious rebel groups.



| ETHIOPIA  |   |
|---|---|
| POPULATION around 42 million  | Famine Victims estimated between 3.5 and 5 million  |
| REBEL FORCES TPLF (Tigre Peoples' Liberation Front); EPLF (Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front)  | EPDM (Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Movement)   |
| OFFICIAL AGENCIES CRS (Catholic Relief Services); US; World Vision; US; Care; US; Save The Children; UK; Oxfam; UK; Concern, Etc  | OFFICIAL AGENCIES REST (Relief Society of Tigre) linked to TPLF; ERA (Eritrean Relief Association) linked to EPLF; ERO (Ethiopian Relief Organization) linked to EPDM |
| VOLUNTARY AGENCIES CRS (Catholic Relief Services); US; World Vision; US; Care; US; Save The Children; UK; Oxfam; UK; Concern, Etc   | VOLUNTARY AGENCIES Mercy Corps; US; Lutheran World Relief; US; Oxfam; UK; Care; UK; British Catholic Church; UK; War On Want; UK; Norwegian Church Aid                |
| AID (latest known figures) Soviet Union \$2 billion, exclusively military; US; United States \$210 million; emergency food aid; World Bank \$150 million p.a. (\$400 million by 1989) EEC \$320 million (over five years) | AID United States \$6 million (total to date) EEC \$1.5 million   |
| REBEL-HELD AREAS  |   |
| Tigré, Eritrea and parts of Wollo   |   |
| Population around 9 million   |   |

Digby Anderson

# Hoping things get even worse

Let me send a shiver up your spine. Well, I don't honestly expect or intend that many, a few or even one reader will actually shiver metaphorically, let alone physically. I say "Let me send a shiver up your spine" in the same way as those intense people lean back in their chairs, looking grim, then suddenly lurch forward, staring, and say "I really am extremely worried about the dollar" or "the Peacock Inquiry".

It's ten to one they've been sleeping like babes. But it does enable you, should you wish, to continue the round and say "I read something today in *The Times* which sent a shiver up my spine" when it didn't. We must keep up appearances. More to the point, this sort of introduction is mandatory when one is introducing a "scenario". It's not a very ambitious scenario, as scenarios go, no detailed prophecies; merely a juxtaposition of two current trends to make a "chilling point", but all columnists have to have a scenario sooner or later. Here we go.

The first trend is that representatives of very different political views increasingly agree that all is far from well in state education, social security, government housing intervention, social services and the NHS. Many socialists - those free to speak without obligation to the public sector trade unions which have a vested interest in perpetuating these services unchanged - no longer defend the welfare state, that is this welfare state. They want another one, a better one, perhaps a bigger one, but the old attitude that this one will run for ever with the public expenditure equivalent of thicker sump oil is dying if not dead. Reform, on occasions suitably disguised, is now on everyone's agenda.

Trend No 2 is that the Thatcher government's attempts at reform have foundered on a series of obstacles: the politicians have not tried very hard, being more interested in winning national and local elections than deep and (temporarily) unpopular reforms. Besides, reform involves statutory work - not just telling local authorities to spend less - and statutory work requires parliamentary time and detailed drafting. One reason given by Sir Keith Joseph for not pursuing the contribution that vouchers would make to greater parental choice of schools and higher educational standards was that it would mean altering the 1944 Education Act. Of course it would, and about time too after 41 years.

Civil servants are not sympathetic to change, in a Thatcherite, Bennisite, or any radical direction. One recommendation on which politically diverse social policy analysts agree is that reform of social security should go hand in hand with reform of personal taxation so that one lot of civil servants is not employed duplicating the calculations of another then returning to taxpayers the money just extracted from them, often in similar amounts. That radical suggestion was ruled out by Norman Fowler and his civil servants from the outset of his inquiry. Tax is not involved in it.

Each attempt to change an individual part of the welfare system

arouses the fury of a vested interest, be it consumers benefiting from a "service", such as articulate middle-class parents eager to preserve student grants, or service producers also defending expensive privileges. The last year has seen doctors, teachers and social security employees all taking on the taxpayer. The reforms are significant threats to the vested interests concerned but their benefits are spread wide and thin and produce no comparable lobby of support. Who would take to the streets in enthusiasm for a piffing tax cut? Local and national politicians are well aware of the electoral liability of reform and are, regardless of party, paternalistically inclined.

And when reforms are attempted, reform is not often their effect. It would be a rash person indeed who said that universities or social service departments are now more rationally or efficiently staffed as a result of attempted economies. Most have boded to minimize friction and inconvenience to existing, especially senior and expensive staff.

In short, reform, though agreed by everybody to be in everybody's interest, is in no one's interest. Worse, the character of the obstacle to it suggests they are likely to frustrate the reforms of any government, regardless of political colour, so long as it is what governments usually are: disunited, half-hearted and preoccupied with the next election.

And so the shiver: at the very moment we agree that the welfare state must be reformed, it appears unreformable, literally out of control. Its vices capture by producer interests, unaccountability, vulnerability to the more articulate lobbying of the middle class, inability to meet rising expectation in health and education because of dependency on the limits of tax-derived funds, bureaucracy and rationing by diktat - will continue, perhaps become more pronounced. We are faced not with a rationally responsive organization but Byzantium.

However there is a chink of light at the end of the tunnel, or wherever scenarios end, a light as metaphorical and rhetorical as the shiver with which we did, or did not, start. There may come a point when a significant number of the better-off customers determine to escape from the deteriorating welfare state into the private sector. Some governments will try to stop them, but private education especially is difficult to police and technology will make it more so. A sensible government would help them, and the less well-off, to exit now, with allowances for private education and health. If state services get out of their will, in the end reform will come though customers' discontent rather than government engineering.

A further deterioration of public services is our best hope. So when you hear of year-long waiting lists for hospitals, peace studies in schools, local government subsidies to sexual pervers, free abortions for the taxpayer... Cheer up. As I said, it's only a scenario.

The author is Director of The Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kington

# Runcible spoons on the way

Before I release the results of our Edward Lear look-alike contest, may I thank all those hundreds of *Times* readers who, by responding so readily with limbering, have given me premature eyestrain. I think it proves what the crossword and letters page already suggest, that the main obsession which ties *Times* readers together is a love of words. No misuse of a word in *The Times* ever goes unpunished by readers, who are angered by brutality towards the English language as others are by ill treatment of dogs, babies and minorities.

By the same token, no invitation to submit clever entries goes ignored, and I shall not make the same interesting mistake again. So, if this column in the future ever seems to contain an invitation to compose small literary gems, it is merely an illusion. Ignore it. And now the winners, in no particular order.

David Hockney exclaimed as he lay by his pool in the heat of the day "Here I am on the brink With Elizabeth Frink When I'd far rather Roger de Grey". (Basil Garland)

There was a young artist of Dunstable Who once forged a painting by Constable. His fraud was detected Before he expected As the paints he was using were unstable. (Alastair MacLaren)

A museum in bankrupt condition Felt no need for, nor sense of, contrition; Its committee in meeting Co-opted Tom Keating And commissioned five Stubbs and a Titian. (Roy Boulton and Mary Harvey)

Although in the fire may the fat be I seldom admire Mr Brathby. Something leaps from the frame; I reel back and exclaim, "Gordon Bennett! Whoever can that be?" (Mr/Mrs Charlton)

I can call it no more than a hunch, But I'll hazard a guess: Edward Munch. Though really quite able Was more than unstable A lunk; you know "out to lunch". (Julian Johnston)

What sort of man was Man Ray? I know Dada is very risqué But sticking ripe peaches In ship-painted niches Isn't batch. It's quiche-eating fey. (John Nilsen)

There was a young lady of Finsbury, Who inspected the paintings of Fuseli. The subsequent night Was all nausea and fright, And she woke up refusing (Basil Cottle)

Young Millsaid said, "How I hope That with fame I'll be able to cope." But the start of his troubles Was his painting of "Bubbles" And now he's remembered for soap. (Joan Rough)

"Por Dios!" cried Francisco de Goya, "What I need most of all is a lawyer! My majá desnuda Is considerably ruder And her husband said 'Goya, I saw yer!' (Derek Cunningham)

Said a critic called Ruskin, "By gum Whistler's art is exceedingly rum. He's thrown paint in the face Of the whole human race - Now he's gone off and painted his Mum." (Anon)

A fine Quattrocento predella Was sold as a picture by Kneller; An institute bought it But I would have thought it Was painted by some other fellow. (David Edes)

The distinguished R.A., William Eky, Sold flesh by the yard like spaghetti. He said "Don't think me rude, But I'm sturdy pro-nude, And anti-G-bloody-Rossetti." (Charles Sinker)

To further his art, the young Giotto Once painted some nuns in a grotto. When they said, "You're a saint!" He replied, "No, I ain't, I do my best work when I'm blotto." (Derek Cunningham)

Great Augustus John A.R.A. Painted quite well in his way So why is it, then, That his poor sister Gwen Is thought to be better today? (Mary & Philip Mottram)

Prizes of honey, five pound notes, runcible spoons, etc, to all concerned, even to Anon if he contacts me from Upper Eastern Green Lane, Coventry.





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## TARGETING WELFARE

For too long the welfare state has operated under a false premise, that it is an efficient system for redistributing wealth from rich to poor in the community. The poor have been paying for it and those who really need it have not received what they should. Moreover, the poor and the average have paid for the rich to receive all kinds of welfare, which should not be their due. The average wage earner has supported the welfare state by paying direct and indirect taxes to finance state pensions, subsidizing housing for one in three households and unemployment payments, which discourage people from working. The case for such a system, politically, has for too long been taken for granted by the political establishment. Politicians have a natural reluctance to dispel illusions particularly if it is to do so carries a particularly high cost and attracts criticism. They are also aware of the ease with which a system of state provision for all, from cradle to the grave, can become self-perpetuating, and even an ominous force, extending the policy and giving each citizen the impression that she or he has no need and no power to take any major individual decisions.

Mr Fowler's welfare review, published yesterday, comes late in the day after six years of Conservative Government pledged to roll back the frontiers of the state. But at least we now know that the Government is still so pledged. The core principle of all that Mr Fowler publishes springs from that need and is, as it happens, supported by the commissioned public opinion survey which shows that the majority of people agree with this critique of the welfare state: it is spread too wide, targeted badly, incoherent to the recipient

and administrator and in need of change.

As Hayek once observed: "The most important change which extensive government control produces is a psychological change, an alteration in the character of the people. This is necessarily a slow affair, a process which extends not over a few years but perhaps over one or two generations. The important point is that the political ideals of the people and its attitude towards authority are as much the effect as the cause of the political institutions under which it lives".

The last war created a political atmosphere in which it became the view that the state would provide, though Beveridge, that much misrepresented man, emphatically espoused the principle that state provision should remain only basic and should be based firmly on the individual's contribution to it rather than on any theory of the automatic handout. Progressively the state expanded to a point where the idea of the nanny state became only too readily acceptable to the political establishment, though less it appears now to general opinion in the western democracies. It is not a long walk from the nursery to the prison, and the examples presented by planned economies in the east emphatically do not substantiate the socialist claim to greater efficiency in extending welfare.

So one detail of the Fowler review which deserves immediate welcome is that adjustment to housing benefit which will involve every potential ratepayer in any rise in the rates. It will not be much at the bottom end, rightly so, but at least enough to remind the householder that he or she is not totally insulated from the real

world which can no longer now provide everything free, including responsibility.

The Government will naturally be criticized widely for the details as well as for the principle that in abolishing the State Earnings Pension Scheme it is going back on the 1970s consensus which created it. Such a criticism elevates the fact of consensus above the merits or demerits of perpetuating into the next century a system of pensions which everybody knows will place intolerable demands on future generations and could not be supported by the British economy. Thinking long, and making the necessary administrative adjustments to alleviate the effect of long-term decisions is surely what we expect of ministers, rather than for them to indulge in the short-term pursuit of votes. Moreover, nobody this century will be affected by today's change.

Under the employment related benefits it will pay to take a job. Two different systems - income tax and benefit - will continue to operate rather than a unitary one, but the benefit system will be much clarified and targeted so that the productive wage-earner begins to stop receiving benefit from welfare with a smoother progression and without the sudden lurches backwards to the point where welfare earns more than a wage. That may be hard to put across politically because all three party groupings are competing for votes in the skilled and semi-skilled areas of income. But it is one more area in which we, the ordinary citizens, expect to see our political leaders representing the general good rather than bowing to sectional interest for party advantage.

## THE GREEKS' CLEAR CHOICE

Not many champagne corks will have popped in the chanceries of western Europe and North America at the news of Mr Andreas Papandreu's election victory. In his three and a half years as Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreu has hardly made himself the favourite colleague of other Western leaders. Indeed he has made it clear on many occasions that he himself is not by choice a Western leader at all. He would be more comfortable as leader of a non-aligned Greece, giving priority to ties with neighbouring Balkan and Arab countries. Before he came to power his party programme committed him to take Greece out of both Nato and the European Community, and it is circumstances rather than any strong emotional ties that have held him back from honouring that commitment.

That has not made him an easy ally or partner, and it is reasonable to suppose that many Western governments were secretly hoping for the victory of his conservative rival, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, while well aware that any public hint of such a preference would be likely to do him more harm than good. Too many Greeks hold the West responsible for sustaining a military dictatorship in power in Greece from 1967 to 1974, and for consolidating the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus since then, for there to be any advantage to a Greek politician in being seen as the favourite of the West. Had Mr Mitsotakis won it would have been the consequence of some of Mr Papandreu's domestic policies, not of any problems he has caused in Nato or in the EEC.

Yet even if not the best result from the Western point of view, Mr Papandreu's outright victory is not the worst either. There will be widespread relief that the Greek voters have not,

as many predicted, elected a hung parliament in which Mr Papandreu could have maintained himself in power only with the support of the pro-Moscow Communists. Like Mitterrand in France four years ago, Mr Papandreu moved just close enough to the Communists to win over a crucial slice of their support in the country. That is much better than relying on the votes of their representatives in parliament.

The extraordinary gamble which Mr Papandreu took last March in withdrawing, at the last minute, his support for the re-election of President Karamanlis and staging a crisis over both the choice and the powers of the president of the republic, has, in the event, paid off handsomely, winning over more voters on the left than it antagonized in the centre. There was, undoubtedly, an element of duplicity about this manoeuvre, as there was an element of intimidation and high-handedness about the way the secrecy of the ballot was violated in order to ensure the election of M Papandreu's chosen presidential candidate.

It was easy for his opponents, in the highly charged atmosphere of that vote, to claim - and no doubt to believe - that Greek democracy was again in danger. Happily such fears have not been justified by the actual conduct of the election. It has been an affair of mass rallies and bitter mutual insults rather than genuine argument, but violence has been mercifully absent.

It is true that the government retained and to some extent misused its control of radio and television news, notably by suppressing any mention of Mr Karamanlis's eve-of-poll statement. Yet in this it only emulated the behaviour of its conservative predecessor (regrettable as that may be), and it is not plausible to say, as Mr

Mitsotakis has done, that the electorate was brainwashed into voting against its better judgement.

Mr Mitsotakis may to some extent have been the victim of his own success - especially that of his final rally in Athens, the size of which may have persuaded some potential Communist voters to switch to Mr Papandreu for fear of allowing the right to win. He also scored an own goal by trying to keep the issue of the presidency alive, when he pledged himself to force the resignation of the President if his party won - thereby offering the Greeks, who aspire to a quiet life, the prospect of a new constitutional crisis. M Raymond Barre, who wants the French opposition to take the same line with respect to President Mitterrand in next year's election, is advised to take note.

Meanwhile the world must settle down to another four years of Mr Papandreu as leader of Greece, this time uninhibited by any fear of presidential interference since the new parliament will presumably ratify the constitutional amendments passed by the last one. No doubt he will continue to keep us awake, but be no longer threatens to take Greece out of either EEC, or Nato. The former helped him win the election by raising the living standards of Greek farmers, and the latter remains Greece's essential insurance against any serious conflict with Turkey, although - in a sense because - Turkey is designated as an ally rather than an enemy. The Reagan administration, which wants to give more help to Turkey, will probably find it easier to convince Congress if Mr Papandreu continues to gratify his supporters with anti-American rhetoric. But perhaps, now he has been re-elected, he will no longer find it necessary to do that.

## THE NEARLY MAN

Lord George-Brown spent all his effective political life in the Labour Party, and at one moment seemed within inches of becoming its leader. After he had resigned from the Labour Cabinet in 1968 (as a result of a quarrel with the then Mr Harold Wilson) and had lost his House of Commons seat in the 1970 election, he became a peer, left the Labour Party over Mr Michael Foot's closed shop legislation and joined the Social Democrats as a founder member. There was logic in that. George Brown had been Hugh Gaitskell's supporter and deputy, and if they had had their way, a social democratic party, comparable to the German SPD, was what the Labour Party itself would have become. Labour is in a very different posture today, and already was when George Brown left it.

After Gaitskell's sudden death in 1963, Brown was a candidate for the Labour leadership and

seemed to be Gaitskell's natural heir. But he was defeated by Harold Wilson, who until then had been consistently associated with his party's left wing. It is tempting now to wonder whether, had Brown beaten Wilson, Labour might have taken a different course over the years since then. Had Brown instead of Wilson led it to victory in 1964, might Labour have resisted the steady drift to the left? Or, to pose a very different question, is it possible that the Labour Party might have been defeated in 1964, instead of beating Sir Alec Douglas-Home by four seats?

The probability is that neither outcome would have been different. There are some great historical events which have plainly hung on the accident of a particular person's position at a particular time, but this does not appear to be among them. The very fact that Labour, with its then moderate parliamentary

majority, chose not to elect George Brown was a sign not of a victory for the left but rather of misgivings among the moderates about whether George Brown, for all his great talents, would have served this purpose. His defeat for the leadership was the moderates' judgement of the problems his mercurial and impulsive temperament might create for their cause.

The more substantial question is whether, if George Brown had won, he would have kept Labour on more moderate courses, avoiding the policy fudging with which Harold Wilson so skilfully kept his party together. Given the inbuilt tensions of the party, and the failure of the "planned growth" and income policies with which both were equally associated that is unlikely. The truth is that Labour can only be managed by Wilsonian techniques, and that is the party's abiding problem.

## Britain bound by European Court

From Mr F. J. Silvester, MP for Manchester, Withington (Conservative)

Sir, The case of Mrs Balkandali and others at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg (report, May 29) brings the Convention and its effects once more into public comment.

This decision will please some sections of political opinion, just as others are pleased when they can use the closed style or for fairer compensation following nationalisation. Public discussion is thus limited to the circumstances of the particular case. We fail to consider the most important issue: whether the court should have jurisdiction at all.

Earlier this year Parliament passed an Act relating to corporal punishment in schools. Everyone knows in their hearts that the Act is nonsense and the Secretary of State was wise to introduce it in a tongue in cheek. He did so because a Norwegian judge, a Maltese judge, the Attorney General of Luxembourg, a Parisian barrister and professors of law from Iceland and Toronto told him to. Parliament was informed that it had no alternative but to acquiesce.

Now it is possible that the British people want this system, but as they have never been asked we cannot know. This whole apparatus is founded upon executive power without any democratic process. The Convention on which it is based was dealt with as a treaty and therefore required no statute and no parliamentary consultation.

The extension of the Convention to permit individual petitions from the UK was also an executive act and simply announced to Parliament in a written answer. The judges are appointed to the court on the nomination of the Government without any parliamentary involvement. The members of the Consultative Assembly itself are appointed by the Whips of the various parties and announced in another written answer.

There is now no doubting the magnitude of this constitutional change. The Government is bound by the treaty to make changes in laws ruled by the court to be contrary to the Convention. If Parliament remains sovereign then it can decide whether to change the law or not. But if it says no, then how is the Government pleased?

In these circumstances the fact that we retain the form of parliamentary law-making is a charade; the substance has transferred to Strasbourg. So far, the Government has refused to let Parliament in on the discussion, preferring to keep it within the cosy circles of Whitehall. This could well be the last opportunity when a proper discussion can occur and a free and democratic decision be taken. Yours faithfully, FRED SILVESTER, House of Commons, May 31.

## Tamil refugees

From Mr Alper Riza

Sir, It is perhaps surprising that on the day the United Kingdom has been found in breach of its obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights, it is about to breach another international convention. I am referring to the convention and protocol relating to the status of refugees and the effect it might have on the way the Home Secretary proposes to treat Tamil asylum seekers.

The refugee Convention, unlike the European Convention, is part of United Kingdom domestic law in that it has been expressly incorporated in the immigration rules currently in force. That should mean that every Tamil refused asylum on the merits of his case should be given a proper right of appeal or review against refusal (article 22). The refugee Convention is a technical argument, this article is held not to apply, some kind of right of appeal is regarded as a basic requirement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (the UNHCR) with whom the United Kingdom is under a duty to cooperate under article 35(1). Thus the problem which your letter article (May 29) was rightly concerned about ought not to arise although the Home Office has to date not acknowledged that there is such a right of appeal.

Moreover, if on refusing asylum to any Sri Lankan refugee it is proposed to send the refugee back to Sri Lanka, this could amount to "refoulement", which is expressly prohibited by article 33. The difficulty here is whether or not a person is in fact a refugee in the sense that he has a well-founded fear of persecution on grounds of racial origin, political opinion etc. In this respect the Home Secretary does, it seems, need to be reminded that the mere fact that his officials decide that a particular applicant is not a refugee does not mean that he is not one for the purposes of complying with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention. Yours etc, ALPER RIZA, 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, May 29.

## Directory inquiry

From Mr John B. Harris

Sir, When can we hope that competition, about which we heard so much, will force British Telecom to provide directories in kiosks, in post offices and places where they were once so useful? Yours faithfully, JOHN B. HARRIS, 31 Piccadille Road, W11, May 28.

## Experimentation on test-tube embryos

From Dr B. J. Boughton

Sir, Lady Warnock's article (May 30) does little to allay my misgivings concerning the report of her Committee of Enquiry into Human Fertilization and Embryology. In accusing the House of Commons of moral fantasy over its support for Enoch Powell's Unborn Children (Protection) Bill she appears more than ever an advocate for vested scientific interest and her arguments grow less persuasive.

She argues that since the embryo in the womb has no human rights, it is logical to permit limited experimentation on test-tube embryos. She cites potential improvements in our understanding of infertility and genetic diseases, yet never has it been shown convincingly that answers to these questions require human rather than animal embryos.

One wonders how she would respond in five years' time to the scientist who wishes to experiment on older, more developed human embryos. These too, have no legal rights, and the results of such experiments would be of interest to science and could arguably bring benefit to others. In this light, her charge of moral simplicity against Mr Powell's supporters is unjust.

Lady Warnock has herself permitted a superficial complication of the moral argument, and the support her committee has given to scientific lobbies is itself simplistic and shortsighted. Yours faithfully, B. J. BOUGHTON, 63 Fitzroy Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham, May 31.

From Mr Brian Rix and others

Sir, We, the undersigned, members of the editorial board of the *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research* and the MENCAP Medical Advisory Panel, fully support Lady Warnock's condemnation of Enoch Powell's Unborn Children (Protection) Bill (feature, May 30) and agree that it would be "absolutely wrong" for it to become law.

Genetic diseases account for a substantial number of all human diseases. Chromosomal abnormalities are found in five to six births per 1,000. Genetic diseases and congenital malformations occur in approximately 2 to 5 per cent of all live births and are the cause of 40 to 50 per cent of deaths in childhood.

Mental handicap is the most common disability in Britain, affecting perhaps as many as half a million people. There is no cure for mental handicap; it is a lifelong condition. Faced with an incurable condition, primary prevention is the ideal goal.

We know, personally and professionally, not only the tragedy of children dying of incurable diseases, but the tragedy of lives limited by handicap. Modern medicine is on the brink of preventing conditions that lead to damaged lives or certain death, but this knowledge will be futile unless further research to develop healthy embryos is undertaken.

This Bill is a giant leap backwards and if passed will deny future generations their most fundamental right - a healthy and whole life. The simplistic moral absolutism of some must not be allowed to override the wellbeing of all. Yours faithfully, BRIAN RIX (Chairman, MENCAP Medical Advisory Panel), WILLIAM FRASER (Editor, *Journal of Mental Deficiency Research*), MICHAEL BARRETT, BRIAN KIRMAN, ALEXANDER SHAHRIK, JAN STEVEN, OLIVER FRATT, R. C. McGILLIVRAY, DAVID A. MORRIS, KENNETH'S BOLT, BRIAN STRATFORD, FRANK DENNY, ELISABETH NORMAN, MENCAP National Centre, 123 Golden Lane, EC1, May 30.

## Sites and records

From the President of the Council for British Archaeology

Sir, Your leading article (May 23), "After abolition", looked forward to the end of the metropolitan counties. Juxtaposed with your leader was a letter from Professor Paul Harvey expressing concern over the future of archival records in those same counties. If the Government does not act immediately archaeological provision within metropolitan counties faces the same catastrophe.

Within the existing metropolitan counties there is an archaeological service. These services differ in size and structure, but at present there exist countywide sites and monuments records which provide the mechanisms for relating development proposals to known archaeological sites and historic buildings. The metropolitan counties also make provision for the excavation of archaeological sites and the recording of historic buildings in advance of their destruction. Conservation teams have been established to care for some of the nation's finest urban conservation areas.

The legislation before Parliament makes no specific reference to the provision for the continuation of services of this kind. It would be disastrous if the six metropolitan areas, with their rich heritage dating

## Future of universities

From Professor W. R. Niblett

Sir, The universities' case against the Government's centralized enforcement of vocational education in pursuit of short-term industrial objectives is going by default. It is no longer enough to state, as Messrs Carrington and Hayward have done in their otherwise admirable letter (May 2), that "in a civilized and democratic society university autonomy must be safeguarded and universities conceived as having a wider role than that of handmaidens of industry and instrument of state". The case has to be re-argued, in depth, strongly, and soon, and argued in a way that does not suggest that our institutions of higher education are blameless.

From Mrs Anne Scott

Sir, Lady Warnock, in her able and sincere defence of experiments with human embryos, suggests that the deep and sincere "revulsion and repugnance" which many people feel at the notion of such experiments is due to the "rhetoric" employed by their opponents.

Incidentally, she herself employs such rhetoric when she speaks of having "to defend the rule of law in the jungle of moral simplicity": it would be equally possible to suggest cutting through the jungle of law with the billhook of simple morality. The delicate setting in motion of the process which leads to the appearance of a child, with the sole intention of interrupting that process and destroying its product - that, put in the most unorthodox and stodgy terms at my command, is what is felt so deeply to be evil.

The principle that it is wrong to do evil in the hope that good will come of it is indeed a moral absolute, but who has not experienced the fact that good ends are not attainable by evil means, because the ends themselves have been twisted and perverted by the time that they are reached?

Lady Warnock regards moral fundamentalism as a "genuine threat": the abdication of moral responsibility is a far graver threat, as the reports of such varied examples of it as drug abuse, the unbridled pursuit of sectional interests and mob violence remind us from the headlines every day. Yours faithfully, ANNE SCOTT, 24 Southmoor Road, Oxford.

From Mr R. M. L. Winston

Sir, Mrs Peacock, MP (June 3) presumes that Enoch Powell's Bill represents the will of the people of this country. She quotes parliamentary petitions as evidence for support of the Unborn Children (Protection) Bill; more discerning members of Parliament are aware of massive orchestration behind these signatures. The truth is that many people signed petitions believing that research of a very different nature is being done. Numerous patients of mine from across the United Kingdom signed letters and petitions after being told at meetings, often in church, of Nazi experiments conducted on unborn babies. Without exception, these couples have been shocked and depressed to discover subsequently, that these "experiments" referred to research to improve their own *in-vitro* fertilization therapy.

Mrs Peacock is offended that Mr Powell's supporters are called intolerant and fanatical. They have themselves to blame for using blatantly similar fanatical language during the Bill's second reading.

Mrs Peacock wants infertile women to have test-tube babies. A pity that, unlike the Archbishop of York (June 3), she and most of Mr Powell's supporters have not done any real research - nor did they visit the major NHS units hit by this Bill. If they had, they could realise that there are numerous major loopholes in this Bill allowing embryo research to continue completely unchecked. The real effects will be on thousands of diseased patients whose proper treatment will be curtailed or impossible.

Of course we need legislation to regulate *in-vitro* fertilization. This badly-drafted, hasty and ignorant Bill will merely prevent Government from seeking proper solutions to the complex problems which Warnock addressed.

Yours sincerely, R. M. L. WINSTON, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, W12.

from prehistoric times to the Industrial Revolution, were to be left without any effective services for the recording, exploration, protection, and interpretation of that heritage and if the efficient and dedicated teams built up over the past decade were to be dispersed.

It is simply not economic for the range of functions indicated above to be established at district level. Experience in the country at large shows that the county is the minimal viable area for such services.

Yours faithfully, T. G. HASSALL, Council for British Archaeology, 112 Kennington Road, SE11.

## Medical charges

From Dr A. W. Robinson

Sir, Mr Coulson (May 27) may be interested to hear about other labour costs. Recently I had a broken car window replaced at the appropriate main dealer garage. The car company approved and agreed labour charge was over £60, including VAT. The job took two men under half an hour.

I regret that there is not the alternative of a National Car Service.

Yours faithfully, A. W. ROBINSON, 30 Bruton Avenue, Solihull, West Midlands.

indifferent to change, or should be exempt from accountability in their use of public money.

May we look to the leaders of our academic community for an early defence of their ideals and account of their stewardship? What do universities really stand for?

If they do not swiftly make these things clear the danger mounts that both universities and polytechnics will find themselves ruled in every detail by Whitehall, at the dictates of the Government of the day, scant regard being paid to the bigger issues. That would hardly seem the way of managing the nation's intellectual resources. Yours faithfully, ROY NIBLETT, 7 Blenheim Road, Bristol, Avon, May 30.

## THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

JUNE 4 1970

It was fortuitous that The Times received a first hand account so speedily of the disaster in Peru. The paper's correspondent, John Young, was on an assignment for a *Special Report* in Lima from where he rushed 250 miles to the devastated area.

## Peru's tragic victims cut off from help

From JOHN YOUNG

Chimbote, Northern Peru, June 3  
Less than 72 hours ago this was by Peruvian standards a thriving industrial town of 200,000 people with its own steel mill and a large fleet of fishing boats. Now it lies in ruins with hundreds of its people dead and dying, thousands of others injured and all but a handful of survivors homeless.

Yesterday I was the first foreign reporter to arrive in this area, devastated by Sunday's earthquake. With me were representatives of Oxfam, Caritas, the Catholic relief service, and the Church World Service. Everywhere doctors, nurses and missionaries have implored us to see that aid gets through quickly, especially drugs to prevent an outbreak of typhus and other epidemics as there is no drinking water.

But Chimbote, appalling sight though it is, has come off relatively lightly. Several large concrete buildings are more or less intact, some have electricity, and the hotel where we spent last night is still providing rudimentary service to visitors. The most important fact, however, is that south to Lima, although badly damaged, is open to traffic and there is no reason why supplies should not reach the town quickly.

It is on towns and villages to the east of here, hidden in deep mountain gorges and overshadowed by towering cliffs, that the earthquake has wreaked its most terrible havoc. Whole communities have been obliterated, among them the towns of Caraz and Yungay which were inundated by a torrent of water streaming down from a mountain lake. Thousands of people elsewhere were crushed to death by massive avalanches rolling down from the great heights of these spectacular mountains. Commuters on the highway to the fact that landslides have blocked the narrow winding roads up the valleys and the only way to get aid in to the stricken survivors is by helicopter or light aircraft - which is quite inadequate for the purpose. Moreover, until the roads are open, which is almost certain to take several more days, there is no way of ascertaining the true extent of the loss of life.

The Government, in declaring last night a three-day mourning period, estimated its possible death toll at a staggering 30,000. This could be putting the figure too high but, on the other hand, if help does not reach the mountain areas soon it may prove to be on the low side.

Driving north from Lima through the desolate sandhills which plunge every 20 or 30 miles into green valleys, one sees relatively little damage for the first two or three hours. The road is cracked badly in places and here and there the wall of a house has collapsed. But families sitting out in front of houses seem almost as though they might be enjoying an alfresco lunch.

Then at Casma, fifty miles north of Chimbote, the true horror becomes suddenly and dramatically visible. This was a pleasant little town of about 2,000 inhabitants with a central square surrounded by trees and cafes. Now it is totally flattened.

Hardly a house is left standing. The main street is a mass of rubble, the adobe walls which just crumbled like children's sand castles. Piles of possessions, beds, wardrobes, tables, kitchenware, deckchairs and mattresses lie stacked in open spaces, while the ocean stumbles over ruins looking for more.

A projector hangs from the wreckage of the cinema, where a notice is still visible advertising *The Battle of Britain*.

A notice attached to a tree proclaims "Funeral Agency" with awful appropriateness. Dogs bark in sunshine and small children play happily amid the rubble. But the overall impression is of uncomprehending grief like a family suddenly and senselessly bereaved.

At the other side of town a bearded Dominican missionary, Father Henry Camacho, stands in his garden. To one side is a two-story, perhaps three-story building, which once housed a giant sandwich. "Two of my sons died in there," he says. "They had been told to stand in the archway if there was an earthquake and that's just what they did. As you can see it didn't help them much..."

## Dressing down

From Mr Clive Lord

Sir, Sir Donald Tebbit's experience as a juror, as related in his letter (May 25), exactly mirrored my own when on jury service for five weeks at a crown court last year. Jurors most favoured by defending counsel seemed to be young, casually dressed and of "working class" appearance.

My solution to this was simple: on days when I actively wanted to be selected, I dressed in my shabbiest clothes (never with a tie), adopted a surly expression and was always selected if I managed to reach the "lucky" 15.

If, for any reason, I wished to be excused for the remainder of the day after the daily selections had taken place, I donned my pinstripe suit and school, university or regimental tie, and gazed haughtily at defending counsel: I was invariably challenged.

The result, of course, was potentially unjust for the defendant but convenient for the juror! Yours faithfully, CLIVE LORD, 24 Strutton Ground, SW1, May 30.

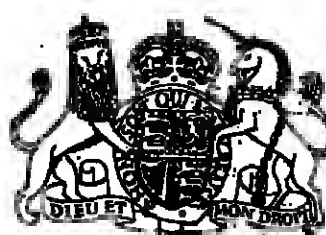
## Down to earth

From Mr C. R. Drury

Sir, Linguistic hiccupps were heard on the intercom when I flew with my wife last year to Sri Lanka. The captain informed us: "On our left side, you can't miss Windsor Castle".

Fortunately we did. Yours faithfully, COLIN DRURY, 45 Kersley Street, SW11.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 3: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, left Buckingham Palace this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Canada. Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Suffolk today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Suffolk (Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning opened the new extension to provide Maritime Education at the Maritime College of Further Education (Principal, Mr J. Porter), where Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the College Governors (Mr J. Veitch).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, with the Hon Sir Peter R. Hain, visited the St. Mary's Family Centre (Officer in Charge, Mr R. Tyler) and, afterwards, was entertained at luncheon at St. Mary's Social Education Centre (Principal, Mr D. Patrick) and toured the Centre.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visited the Highgate Group at: Highgate Riding School, Highgate and the Newton Hall Equitation Centre, Ipswich.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

#### KENSINGTON PALACE

June 3: The Prince of Wales visited HMS Beaver in the Portland Sea areas today.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Eberle, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

June 3: The Duke of Gloucester, Honorary Colonel, Royal Mountbatten Royal Engineers (Militia), this morning received Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Simmons on relinquishing the appointment of Commanding Officer and Lieutenant-Colonel John Robertson on assuming the appointment.

#### Memorial service

Lord Beaching

The Lord Chancellor was represented by Sir Derek Oulton, who also read the lesson, at a memorial service for Lord Beaching held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Trevor Benson officiated and Mr Colin Coleman, Chairman of Redland, read an extract from an address given by Lord Beaching at Great St Mary's, Cambridge. Sir Maurice Hodgson gave an address. Among other present were:

#### Science report

### The ever-growing radio galaxies

By a Special Correspondent

Milky Way is less than 100 times smaller than the radio galaxies which are seen in the sky. The reason for this difference in size is that the radio galaxies, like Centaurus A, have violently active cores, which send beams of radiation deep into intergalactic space.

There, those beams interact with intergalactic gas and dust to make gigantic swirls of plasma emitting radio waves, which are then detected on Earth. The actual "radio galaxy" or collection of stars at the centre of a radio galaxy is much smaller than the radio galaxy appears to be, and more like our own Milky Way.

But what Dr Kapahi can now assure us, using the Berkeley-Ledden data, is that long ago in cosmological terms the radio-emitting regions of the radio galaxies were smaller and closer together. Dr Kapahi has looked at groups of radio galaxies of roughly equal brightness in three regions: "local" (about 2,000 to 3,000 million light years distant; "intermediate" (about 4,000 million light years distant; "distant" (about 8,000 million light years away).

By comparison with the size of Centaurus A, our own radio-quiet

## Delftware's origin misplaced

By Huon Mallalieu

At first sight "English delftware" might seem a contradiction, but until slapped down by an expert, I believe that originally delftware had nothing to do with Delft in Holland. The term was current in England about fifty years before any pottery was produced in Delft, and surely comes from delf, or earthen, ware.

In any event, early examples are certainly saleable. Yesterday at Christie's a massive polychrome drug jar dated 1636 and decorated with the arms of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries was sold for £19,440, against an estimate of from £5,000 to £10,000. Only one earlier dated example is recorded.

The sale of English porcelain and pottery made a total of £280,817, with only 5 per cent bought in, and a London dealer, European Antiques, was present.

#### Luncheons

HM Government

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir.

Ministry of Defence

The Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, and the United Kingdom chiefs of staff were hosts yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of General G. L. J. Hoyer, Chief of Defence Staff, The Netherlands.

Royal Warrent Holders Association

The Lord Mayor was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Royal Warrent Holders Association held at the Hilton hotel yesterday. Comte Alain de Vogüé, president, was in the chair.

#### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Alan Moses to be the junior counsel to the Inland Revenue in common law matters; and Mr Alastair Malcolm to be prosecuting counsel to the Inland Revenue on the Western Circuit.

Lord Rayner to be chairman of the Coronary Artery Disease Research Association in succession to Sir Cecil Chubb from October 23.

Mr Nigel Eastaway and Mr Ian Walker to be members of the council of the Institute of Taxation.

Mr J. D. Lee and Miss A. M. Casey

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#### Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. H. H. Cole and Miss V. Everett

The engagement is announced between Mr E. H. H. Cole, son of Mr and Mrs E. H. H. Cole, of Broomfield, Essex, and Miss V. Everett, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. Everett, of Broomfield, Essex.

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## OBITUARY

### LORD GEORGE BROWN

Impassioned spokesman of the Labour Right

Lord George Brown, PC, who died in Cornwall on June 2 aged 70, was Secretary of State for Economic Affairs from 1964 to 1966 and Foreign Secretary from 1966 to 1968 and one of the most remarkable figures in the Labour Party of his times.

He was for much of his political life, indeed almost until his final severance from the Labour Party in 1976, closer to the traditional heart of the Labour movement, both in background and in attitude, than any of his leading colleagues in the party; and it was this that gave him his unique hold on the affection of ordinary party members.

His second great asset was the sheer power of his personality. In the House of Commons, he was capable of appalling guffaws. But on the public platform none of his contemporaries could move a Labour audience as Brown could.

His greatest strength was his emotional power - his passion, his commitment to the ideas which he believed, his burning determination to translate them into action.

On the reverse side of the same coin lay his greatest weakness: the emotional extravagance which led to outbursts of intolerable temper at one moment, followed by smiles and reconciliation the next. It was this emotional extravagance which denied him the leadership of his party, and which led, in the end, to his fall from power.

George Alfred Brown was born in Peabody Buildings, Southwark, on September 2, 1914. His father was a lorry driver, and an active trade unionist. Brown himself left school at 16, and became a fur salesman with the John Lewis partnership. Later he became a full-time organizer for the transport and General Workers' Union in North London.

It was as a TGWU nominee that he was selected as Labour candidate for Belper, and entered the House of Commons in 1945.

During the war he had served on the Hertfordshire Agricultural Committee, and was appointed parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1947. He served in this post with distinction; and in the Cabinet reshuffle which followed, he was promoted to the Ministry of Agriculture in April, 1951, he was appointed Minister of Works and a privy councillor.



## THE ARTS

## Galleries in Berlin

## Historic marvels at last open to the light

Endless detail, vigorous observation: an eighteenth-century Chinese scroll-painting of Sport on Ice

Theatre  
Ongoing fantasy situationWoman in Mind  
Scarborough

Like logs on a slow-moving river, the statistics pile up: the thirty-third year of the Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round, the thirty-second play of Alan Ayckbourn to be premiered here. Or maybe, since Mr Ayckbourn's effusions follow such a familiar scheme, we should call this Part 32 of the same work.

As usual we discover mild, unstylish, rather feeble-minded, but not unsympathetic, middle-class characters hummering one another's foibles and wriggling in the grip of conventional contradictions which require an outside force for their happy resolution. In this instalment of the continuing situation comedy, the outside force comes from within the central character's mind and the resolution is quizzical to the point of bafflement.

The woman of the title comes to herself sprawled in her garden with a man speaking gobbledegook at her. It emerges that she has knocked herself out by standing on the lines of her rake and that the man is a GP. To his insistence that she is in a small, unremarkable suburban garden, the woman opposes her fantasy, liberated by concussion, that she is the mistress of expansive acres peopled by an adoring family who talk posh, dress all in white and drink "champers".

With a fantasy life such as this, it might be thought that she deserves everything she gets from her real family - her husband, a stodgy vicar, who pays more attention to his history of the parish than he does to the conjugal bed, her drab sister-in-law who makes omelettes with Earl Gray instead of herbs, and finally her disaffected son, a refugee from a repressive cult.

These "real" people are unfortunately only a shade less stock than the phantoms which increasingly contaminate the woman's perception, and which take a turn for the demonic. Her husband's manuscript is unaccountably burned during a thunderstorm, and her fantasy family stage an almost incomprehensible finale combining a wedding with a race meeting.

Ursula Jones is pettish and rather fraught in the lead role and Russell Dixon seems altogether too acute for her husband, Barry McCarthy as the GP is Ayckbourn's Man incarnate: itchy, weight-shifting, embarrassed and embarrassing.

Martin Cropper

● The refurbished Croydon Warehouse reopens on June 25 with a new play, *Chapside*, by David Allen, set in the London of 1591-92, and including Marlowe and Shakespeare among its characters. James Bolam leads the cast.

## Treasures from the Forbidden City/Europe and the Emperors of China

Martin-Gropius-Bau

Opening display  
Kunstgewerbemuseum

Since Berlin has had a number of happy collaborations with mainland China on major exhibitions in the past, it is probably not too surprising that Berlin should be permitted to have the first (and only planned) showing outside China of Treasures from the Forbidden City, the cream of the Palace Museum's wonders, especially in the various lines of painting. But even the organizers of the show, which will be at the Martin-Gropius-Bau until August 18 as part of this year's Horizonte world-culture festival, were amazed and delighted at the scale and the magnificence of China's contribution.

Not only has none of the artworks included ever been seen outside China, but most of them have never been seen by the public inside China either.

The lifetime imperial portraits on silk and the enormous scroll paintings which chronicle events such as the Emperor Kangxi's southern journey in 1691, more than 200 metres of which (about a quarter of the whole) runs round three sides of the Martin-Gropius-Bau's cavernous central space, have the sparkle and freshness of objects which have never in their whole history been open to the light for any length of time. Indeed, with paintings which were in the imperial collection for some centuries, we can even know just how many times each individual owner had them unrolled for his own personal delectation: each time one was seen it received the imperial stamp, so that we can know, for example, that the scroll of grasses and flowers growing along the Great Wall, a most astonishing fusion of satisfying aesthetic pattern-making and detailed documentary usefulness, was consulted by the Emperor Qianlong precisely eight times.

Even for Western experts the show will have its surprises. The emphasis is on the ceremonial court styles of the Qing dynasty, preoccupied as they were with individual portraiture, crisp outline and carefully worked detail, gives an unfam-

iliar perspective on Chinese painting, in which of course we are used to the other tradition, the free style of brush-drawing so highly prized, with its associated downgrading of colour as such. True, there are superb examples of that too, such as the breathtaking scroll *Flowers and Plants of the Four Seasons*, by Xu Wei (1521-1593), and the amazing smaller painting of a man riding beneath a plum-tree by the same painter, an incontrovertible demonstration that less is more. But what sticks in the memory is the opening succession of large imperial portraits, with their gradual introduction of Western perspective (under Jesuit influence) and their dazzling vivid depiction of individual character, from the wily elder-statesman Kangxi to the massively confident younger image of the same man. And then there are the scrolls, endlessly detailed and full of vigorous invention (or rather observation, for it is surprising how little these paintings obtrusively owe to artistic convention). A whole way of life is disclosed to us in an almost cinematic fashion, and there are many touches of humour even in the midst of ritual events like the shooting competition on ice-skates. The

great southern journey scrolls become, at once a map, a chronicle and a survey, while still remaining eminently satisfactory and complete as works of art, in a form virtually without parallel in the West.

The principal show also includes select examples of the finest Chinese ceramics, the earliest and best bronzes and jades. And upstairs there is a supplementary show, illuminating and sometimes enchanting, called *Europe and the Emperors of China*, drawing some of the rarest items from European collections to illustrate the history of China through Western eyes and the image of China in Western imaginations. Here are another section of the southern journey scrolls, which has somehow arrived in the Musée Guimet, and the Longobardi Globe from London, and numerous pieces of chinoiserie from all over Europe to illuminate the craze and create a piquant contrast with the real thing down below.

While the reconditioned Martin-Gropius-Bau is thus occupied, its prewar contents have just been put on display again after 40 years out of sight while the ticklish question of their new permanent home was decided. The national collection of European applied arts,

roughly equivalent to the relevant sections of the Victoria and Albert, is now in a brand new museum building, opened three weeks ago, as part of a long-term plan, dating back to 1966, to rehouse the most important Berlin collections of European art in a massive museum complex (five in all). They will join Mies van der Rohe's Nationalgalerie, and Scharon's Philharmonie Hall, with its new chamber annex, and Staatsbibliothek, in the largest cultural concentration within the Wall.

Is that a good idea? How will the existing buildings on the site be incorporated? What - a very German question - about the whole philosophy of museum management? The scheme implies? What, more specifically, do people feel about the design of the new complex, the work of a Scharon disciple, Rolf Gutbrod, who freely admits that his work is criticized as "grandfather's architecture" ("But then why not? I am a grandfather, after all?") All these questions, looming over the new museum, tend to distract from the wonders within its walls. For the record, however, the building is not encouraging. A weird *mélange* of materials, it juxtaposes brick facings, evidently only skin-

deep if you take a close side-view ("They were big on brick in the Sixties", says Gutbrod apologetically) with rough-cast concrete and smooth suburban cement on the exterior, and inside mixes rough concrete, painted and unpainted, with tiles, wood, polished granite and miles of super-cinema wall-to-wall carpeting. All the ugly but vaguely functional-looking detailing on ceilings and stairs and display cases proves on inspection to be merely someone's idea of decorative. Frumpy on the outside, fussy on the inside, is not a good formula to start with.

But - and it is a big but - the building does work quite well as a setting for a real Wunderkammer. The museum's collections of medieval metalwork and enamels, of jewellery and of tapestries, will come as a revelation, and, though the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries seem a bit thin on the ground, it more than recovers with one of the best collections of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century glass anywhere in the world, and a stunning display of recent art pots.

Obviously the collection cannot match overall, nor does it try to, the scope and variety of the Victoria and Albert or the

Metropolitan. But in its chosen fields it is probably unbeatable, and it is nice for once to see a museum in which each piece on display has room to breathe. This is particularly noticeable upstairs - the building is an two main levels with a mezzanine entirely given over to information and documentation - where the ceramics and glass are for the most part left exquisitely floating in an uncluttered space created by virtually invisible glass cases, while some important pieces of Art Nouveau furniture are (for the moment at least) just dropped with perilous domestic casualness in the middle of what will no doubt be much-walked rooms.

For the British visitor it will be particularly pleasing (and surprising) to see Victorian art pottery and our own twentieth-century contributions to Deco glass (in the shape particularly of Monart glass from Perth, which stands up very well to the grand competition) so well represented in an international collection. But in general, even with strong doubts about the design of the whole, one can only decently express delight that all these wonders are at last out of the boxes and there again for everyone to enjoy.

John Russell Taylor

## Television

## The sceptical approach

*Bodyline* (BBC 2) dwells somewhere in the shade of *Charlton's Fire*, at least in the sense that sportsmen are granted quasi-heroic status and that sport (in this case cricket) is seen to be a reasonable substitute for religions of a more orthodox kind.

In fact the historical survey at the beginning of last night's episode (the first of five) would suggest that cricket was somehow one of the great representative features of empire, and that the rather drab cricketers revealed were the equivalent of Livingstone in will and of Brunel in industry. Yet the game itself lacks interest for the vast majority of mankind, and the effort of

*Bodyline* to turn it into the material of great drama deserves to rank with the alchemist's aim to convert dross into gold. One might as well make a television drama out of bee-keeping.

The first episode was concerned with the beginnings of a rivalry between English and Australian cricketers, which apparently led to the development of that dangerous bowling tech-

nique which gives the series its title.

The production comes from Australia, and therefore can be expected to deal with the English contingent in a somewhat sceptical way; never has the stuffy shirt and the stiff upper lip been presented in so melodramatic and therefore unconvincing a manner. This was not helped by the fact that many of the "English" characters had marked

Australian accents, and by a script which owed more to the tones of the crudest soap opera than to historical reconstruction.

As a result, it was not easy to work up any enthusiasm for the histories of Douglas Jardine or Donald Bradman, and it seemed particularly difficult for these characters to bear the weight of national and social significance which was being dropped on them from a great height. A bat and a ball are not quite the materials of myth, in any case, and it is hard to see how they can be kept up for the next four instalments. If only rain could stop play.

Peter Ackroyd

## Rock

## Chris Rea

## Hammersmith Odeon

Whatever happens during the next few weeks at St James's Park and Wembley Stadium, I doubt that I shall enjoy another concert this year as much as that given on Sunday night by Chris Rea, the singer and songwriter from Middlesbrough whose latest British tour has turned into a celebration of the welcome chart success of "Stainsby Girls", his slice of sweet nostalgia.

The adjective to mind in discussion of Rea is "souful". His voice, to take his most obvious asset, has the kind of sandpaper texture typical of the first division of British blue-eyed soul singers, such as Stevie Winwood, Eric Burdon and Van Morrison; lower in range than theirs, Rea's has something in common with the soft-focus gruffness of Dire Straits' Mark Knopfler.

His songs make their statements with an affecting simplicity and a reflective air that he shares with such mature craftsmen as Knopfler, Bruce Springsteen and Don Henley. Some, such as "Stainsby Girls" and the powerful "Steel River", deal with his north-eastern roots; most are about relationships, and among the best of these are the sombre "Love's Strange Ways" and the lovely "Josephine", which certainly deserves to be his next hit.

The 15 songs in his 100-minute show were meticulously arranged, using to the full the capabilities of his five-piece band and making imaginative use of instrumental play-offs, often featuring the keyboards of Kevin Leach and Max Middleton. Rea's own guitar also deserved its solo space, particularly for the shivering bottleneck solo on "Love's Strange Ways" and the reticence of his liquid phrases on the jazzy, finger-snapping "Dancing Shoes".

The sense of enjoyment on both sides of the footlights was such that Rea and the audience could hardly bear to let each other go. His final encore, a cunningly underplayed version of "Fool If You Think It's Over", better known as a hit for Elkie Brooks, typified the modesty and musicianship of a thoroughly admirable pop star.

Richard Williams

## Gil Scott-Heron

## Ronnie Scott's

Although he does not like being labelled, particularly as a "protest singer", Gil Scott-Heron may fairly be described as a radical black poet and jazz-funk musician. A former novelist and university lecturer, he is a highly literate and articulate man who has chosen the language of music to convey his politically charged messages.

The content of the performance was unequivocal. Condemnation of President Reagan and his administration was expressed with characteristic vigour. The daunting catalogue of dissatisfaction was conveyed with grace and humour, and, while it was plain the audience



Simon Holt: vividly coloured masks

## Paul Griffiths

The conductor Geoffrey Bowyer, sometime accompanist for the Oriana, obtained some strong dynamic contrasts and vivid illustrative touches, which found their true vehicle in the sturdy part-writing of Stanford and Parry. The latter's challenging "At the round earth's imagined corners" was sustained with only the occasional uncertainty, and Stanford's celebrated "Bluebird" soared on the wings of some pleasing and well-controlled soprano tone.

Congential solo contributions from Bowyer (on the piano), and the choir members Phillida Bannister and Warwick Harte, added another dimension to the celebrations. And amid this medley of Merrie English sounds it was good to have a little wild colonialism: Percy Grainger's hypnotic sea-shanty arrangement "Shallow Brown".

## Richard Morrison

Richard Strauss's Cello Sonata, an early work containing plenty of youthful passion but one which is also strongly disciplined, she responded with a wide range of expression and deeply considered musicianship, though there was never any doubt of the spontaneity of the effect.

Her partner at the piano, Michael Dussek, brought all his experience to bear upon the piece too - it is, after all, as much a sonata for him as for her - and throughout the recital provided astute support.

Miss Kim's bowing arm was not always wholly reliable; there were unexpected squeaks, for example, in Bach's First Cello Suite and in Schumann's *Fantasiestücke*. Yet, when the interpretative insights are of a high order, such deficiencies count for little. And few cellists would show boldness enough to include Pizetti's lush *Tre canti* and Kodaly's *Sonatina*, nor gifts enough to play those works with Kim's maturity.

Stephen Pettitt

## Concerts

Spectrum/Protheroe  
Guildhall, Bath

Simon Holt's new piece for the Bath Festival was billed as a *Clarinet Quintet*, but the work when it arrived disclaimed any such traditionalism. What we heard was a *Burlesca oscura*, an assortment of images scored for clarinet or bass clarinet with string quartet. The suggestion of a carnival to explain this music is the composer's own, and it is apt. The piece is a 14-minute parade of mostly brief and vividly coloured masks, demanding characterful and virtuoso playing from all involved.

Pascal Rogé  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

This was utterly disgraceful. Not, I hasten to add, Pascal Rogé's playing, but rather the appalling circumstances under which he was obliged to give this recital. Immediately outside the hall a rock band was performing, if you please, and moreover, it could be heard quite distinctly inside.

Now, I have nothing against rock music, but there is a time and place for everything, and clearly this was neither. G.L.C., take note and be ashamed.

When Rogé's aristocratic playing, however, is detailed comment, it is unfortunate to have to devote space to such an issue. Unsurprisingly he was not left untouched by the noise, though in his opening selection of Bach Inventions he showed

here we heard David Campbell and the Arditti Quartet, playing together as Spectrum, in a very creditable first performance.

Much of the music is loud and fierce in its gestures, but the extreme control creates a feeling of antique poise: as in earlier works, Holt has learnt much from Bartók in this respect, enough to make the brutal pizzicatos, the loud glissandos and the pitch-bendings part of a musical design and not just display them as evidence of a tortured sensibility. What also makes the work expressively indirect, very effectively so, is its capacity to combine quite opposed kinds of music: strident shrieks with very soft melodies, efforts at lyricism with knotty networks of chords.

The remainder of this enterprising programme, conducted by Guy Protheroe, consisted of other recent works, Xenakis's *Akanthos* of 1977 being the oldest. Rosemary Hardy was the soprano soloist in its desert alarms. The same ensemble of soprano and octet was used by Jonathan Harvey to very different purposes in his *Song Offerings*, which is a cycle of Tagore settings on the theme of love as mystical experience. I kept wishing Harvey had turned for his text to the *Song of Songs*; Tagore's second-hand imagery

seemed responsible for an undue obviousness in the word-setting, and it was the instrumental music alone that came near taking flight, especially in the hedonistic dance of the second movement and the hiflurating melodies of the third.

Michael Finnissy's *Banambur*, for Pierrot quintet, looked further than Harvey in the same south-easterly direction: the word is Australian Aborigine for the morning star, and the music consists of quiet cascades repeatedly falling into uncomfortable, creeping quarter-tone-mistuned unisons.

## Paul Griffiths

Cantanti Camerati/  
Bowyer

## Wigmore Hall

Offering a programme based on the repertoire of the now defunct Oriana Madrigal Society, a trial-blazing organization which once numbered Boulton and Beecham in its bass pews, inevitably guaranteed quintessential English entertainment. The triumphs of this Oriana actually included intro-

ducing Faurt's Requiem to England. Its usual orbit, however, was among the nymphs and swains of the English part-song landscape, and this was reflected in Cantanti Camerati's choice.

Nowadays 30 voices do seem too many for sixteenth-century madrigals; about 25 too many, some purists might say. Doubtless Sir Adrian or Sir Thomas would have been scathingly disagreed. Nevertheless the timbre and attack of these Richmond-based amateurs did seem too woolly and generalized for a diaphanous quickstep like Weekes's "On the plains, fairy trains", where diction and delicacy count for so much. Some typically doleful Dowland suited the choir's warm blend and secure intonation much more; better still were the full-throated refrains given to the *Triumphs of Oriana*, madrigals which concluded the programme.

## London débuts

## Attention to detail

here). It was to be John Duarte's Greek Suite that provided the main attraction after the interval, and the delicate lacework of the third movement and Eastern-inspired sideways vibrato of the fourth introduced an exotic taste of colour that was charming. A pity that in the outer movements of this piece they sounded as if they were sight-reading.

The Smithsonian String Quartet from America is led by Jaap Schroeder, who is one of the most experienced proponents of original instruments active today. Not that the ensemble approached quartets by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven in an academic manner; in Mozart's K465, the "Dissonance", Schroeder put behind him a slightly static mood that had for me marred a Haydn work, and he relaxed into some

more tonally and emotionally ingratiating playing. The gut strings, aside from embarrassing the cellist with a dramatic breakage, acted against any one instrument standing out (or playing out) from the others, the music having a uniformity of texture that also heightened structural cohesion. But in this low-profile handling the music has a tendency to patter along without one noticing very much in terms of detail. However, on account of Schroeder, the Smithsonian have an authority that is persuasive in forcing one to listen to this music anew.

## James

## Methuen-Campbell

The American cellist Helen Kim's programme had about it a mark of thoughtfulness, and so, it proved, did her playing. In

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| 46 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 47 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 48 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 49 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 50 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 51 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 52 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 53 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 54 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 55 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 56 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 57 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 58 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 59 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 60 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 61 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 62 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 63 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 64 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 65 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |
| 66 | Bear (P) (C) | 132 | .. | 10.7 | 4.8 | 18.8 |

|     |               |     |     |      |    |      |
|-----|---------------|-----|-----|------|----|------|
| 268 | Hallmark      | 110 | ... | 12.7 | 27 | 11.8 |
| 269 | Harper        | 270 | ... | 12.7 | 27 | 11.8 |
| 301 | Jerry's       | 495 | ... | 2.3  | 80 | 21.9 |
| 302 | Joe's         | 270 | ... | 2.3  | 80 | 21.9 |
| 325 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 326 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 327 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 328 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 329 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 330 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 331 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 332 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 333 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 334 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 335 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 336 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 337 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 338 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 339 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 340 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 341 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
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| 343 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
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| 345 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
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| 350 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 351 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 352 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 353 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 354 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 355 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 356 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
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| 358 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 359 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
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| 383 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 384 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 385 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 386 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 387 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 388 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 389 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |
| 390 | Land Pro Shop | 435 | ... | 1.6  | 84 | 27.6 |

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|------|----------------|-----|----|------|-----|------|
| 4273 | United Steel   | 530 | .. | 14.2 | 8.7 | 26.9 |
| 4274 | United Steel   | 530 | .. | 14.2 | 8.7 | 26.9 |
| 4275 | Wardrobe       | 485 | .. | 28.7 | 4.8 | 18.4 |
| 4276 | Wardrobe       | 485 | .. | 28.7 | 4.8 | 18.4 |
| 145  | What & Country | 149 | .. | 11.1 | 7.8 | 0.6  |

SHIPPING

|     |                |     |    |      |     |      |
|-----|----------------|-----|----|------|-----|------|
| 281 | Anglo Br Ports | 284 | .. | 18.1 | 4.0 | 12.5 |
| 282 | Br Oceanways   | 285 | .. | 18.1 | 4.0 | 12.5 |
| 283 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 284 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 285 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 286 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 287 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 288 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 289 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 290 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 291 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 292 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 293 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 294 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
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| 303 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
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| 482 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 483 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 484 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 485 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 486 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 487 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |
| 488 | Calcutta       | 286 | .. | 4.3  | 5.1 | 9.7  |

| TEXTILES |             |     |      |
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| 280      | Alford Ties | ... | 18.4 |
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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Decision day for the Stock Exchange

Today the 4,460 members of the Stock Exchange have the right to turn up and cast their votes in two separate but intimately connected ballots: over the future shape of the British and Irish stock markets. It is important to make the point that this is a national (and arguably international) issue, rather than something purely for London, for it is by such broad horizons that the verdict must be judged.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the tireless chairman of the Stock Exchange, has recognized these wider frontiers in recent weeks by his exhaustive "roadshow", at which, we are told, he was heard with courtesy and a growing perception by the rank and file when he said that the Stock Exchange Council's proposals were in their interests.

The most fundamental of the two votes is to allow non-member organizations to acquire 100 per cent of the equity in member firms. The second relates to financial arrangements for non-members to acquire membership status, and hence for existing members to be compensated for admitting what is expected to be the hot breath of extensive and fierce competition.

A taste of the shape of things to come has, not entirely coincidentally, been given by the Bank of England's announcement that 31 firms have applied to become market makers in gilt-edged stock under the new rules, offering to commit up to £700 million in the process.

By no means all of that is new money: much of it is a redeployment of capital that already operates in the existing gilt market. But perhaps a quarter, or close to £200 million, if fresh. That represents both a challenge and an opportunity. Brokers will be faced with keener prices, and nearly half the applicants say they want to cater for smaller investors.

If the Stock Exchange membership were to throw out the first vote today, the gilt market would have to be conducted elsewhere, and the Exchange's own rules would make it hard for members to trade outside their own market. The high-volume equities, too, would be traded elsewhere, giving members' clients an additional layer of changes to cope with - always assuming they stayed loyal.

Happily, that vote requires only a simple 50.1 per cent majority. The lesser proposal, by a quirk, demands 75 per cent approval. There have been signs in the past few days that Sir Nicholas is steeling himself for defeat there. That will be a nuisance, but not a resigning matter.

All the Council will be able to do is to come up with a more open-ended formula, however, as defenders of the market mechanism, they cannot expect to charge more than the market price for the shares that are being conferred on the by a stroke of the pen.

## Equality versus actuarial equity

The pensions industry greeted most of the proposals contained in yesterday's green paper with nods of approval, but not the clause stating that the new private pension agreements should give equal treatment to both men and women. Reaction among the life offices ranged from a restrained knitting of brows to the outright horror of an actuary spurned.

The proposal concerns the cost of annuities bought with a personal portable money-purchase policy when an employee retires. At present women pay more for the same size of annuity for the well established reason that, on average, they live longer than men and so receive their annuity for more years. The Government now seems determined, with a helping push from the EEC, to make annuities cost the same for both sexes.

This is presented in the green paper as a logical extension of another proposal to

give widowers as well as widows an entitlement to at least half their spouse's pension. It is, in fact, the opposite since this would further raise the actuarial cost of married women's pensions. And by going against what the pension offices insist are firmly based actuarial principles, the equal treatment of men and women could produce some strange effects in the market place.

The most likely effect will be to push up the cost of annuities for men. A pension office will not be able to predict how many of each sex will be buying its annuities and will be forced to play safe, covering itself through higher charges. Alternatively, companies may introduce some form of quota system, limiting the number of each sex to whom they will sell annuities. This way they would be able to predict their costs more accurately.

The proposals could even lead to specialization among life offices. At present, for example, many companies have introduced discounts on life assurance policies for non-smokers. This has pushed up the cost of policies for smokers who are no longer being subsidized by non-smokers. The result is that smokers can often find cheaper policies with those companies selling annuities would specialize by only selling to men, thus keeping the cost for their client down. But that would only make it harder for women to buy annuities, which can surely not be the Government's intention.

## Banking on a golden future

The possibility of a much-enlarged Kioof mine was first mooted two years ago. Now we are promised it will materialize. As with the formation of Driefontein Consolidated in 1981, Gold Fields of South Africa is making a long-term commitment despite a relatively low and stagnant dollar gold price, historically low yields on South African gold shares, and an increasingly unstable political environment in the republic.

The plans indicate that Kioof, a fairly young mine, will effectively double in size. For a total expenditure of R453 million (£178 million), the area to the south and west of the present mine will be developed eventually to supply a milling rate of 180,000 tonnes a month.

Reserves of 39 million tonnes have an average grade in situ of 10 grammes a tonne. They offer further evidence that South African gold production will be maintained to the end of the century.

The financial arrangements are characteristically involved. Kioof is a quoted company, 30 per cent owned by GFSA and hence 11 per cent by Consolidated Gold Fields. GFSA is the chief vendor of the Break Bank area rights in return for which it will receive 35,000 Kioof shares and R3.5 million towards exploration costs. GFSA will stump up R120 million by way of Kioof convertible debentures, which, if exercised, would give GFSA a further 9 per cent of Kioof.

Gold Fields must be hoping that the gold market will look healthier by 1990, when production is scheduled to begin. The high Rand gold price of around R20,000 a kilogramme is the result of the Rand's depreciation against the dollar, and that eases the burden of expansion in local terms.

But the brisk internal inflation partly caused by weak currency, rapidly rising black miners' wages and the new strength of black trade unions, threatens profit margins. And investors will not continue for ever to feel secure with yields that take little account of the country's political troubles. Nevertheless, South Africa and its gold mining industry have no choice, save to assume there is a future and to plan for it.

## Bankers warned of economic 'war' as US growth slows

From Bailey Morris, Hong Kong

Western bankers and political officials were warned yesterday that a new "cold war" between the two economic superpowers of the United States and Japan poses the most serious threat to global stability.

Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, said in a speech to the International Monetary Conference that the economic slowdown in the United States was sowing seeds of frustration and discontent which could soon erupt into a full-scale trade war. Bilateral quotas, subsidized financing on high projects, import surcharges, and other protectionist actions in the US are likely in the months ahead, Dr Mahathir said.

The atmosphere had soured because of a fundamental shift

in economic power away from the West and towards the East where Japan was dominant in the Association of South East Asian Nations.

"Already we are arguably in the first phase of an economic cold war between these two very important economic colossi of the Pacific", Dr Mahathir said.

His warning was delivered on a day in which the West's leading bankers met to assess the impact of slowing US growth, and ways both to recycle Japan's huge trade surplus and to tap into the burgeoning Chinese market.

Sir Peter Walters, chairman of BP, attempted to scotch rumours that BP was no longer interested in exploring for oil off China's shore in the second



Dr Mahathir: Atmosphere soured by power shift

round of bidding which began on Saturday.

Admitting that BP had been disappointed during the first stage of its oil exploration efforts, Sir Peter said it was none the less open to further activity.

Overall, Sir Peter said east Asia would be the region emphasized by most oil companies to the end of the decade because primary energy demand was projected to rise faster there, with an average annual rate of growth of 5 per cent until 1990, than any where else.

Mr Joe Albritton, chairman of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, said this annual IMC conference of the biggest international banks marked the first time that these institutions had admitted publicly that Asia was the new world engine of economic growth.

He agreed with the assessment of Dr Mahathir that the Pacific nations would continue to fuel global economic growth for the rest of the decade and possibly for the rest of the century.

## The Times read by 53% more investors

There has been a remarkable surge of readership of *The Times* among people who own stocks and shares. During the half-year ended in March, 424,000 shareholders read *The Times*, an increase of 53 per cent over the previous six-month period, according to the latest independent National Readership Survey.

The attractions of the paper to shareholders are many: after changes and improvements in the Finance/Industry section and the introduction last summer of the Portfolio game, which was designed to draw attention to improved coverage of stock market prices and other financial statistics.

The rise coincided with a 25 per cent jump in the number of shareholders in the community, largely as a result of the flotation of the British Telecom issue. This was not, however, reflected in either the *Guardian* or the *Daily Telegraph*, which recorded rises of just 1.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent of shareholders over the same period.

As a result of this switch, *The Times*, now offers advertisers the most cost-effective vehicle of any national daily or Sunday newspaper for contacting shareholders.

The National Readership Survey studies the population's readership of some 200 newspapers and magazines under the auspices of JICNARS, a joint body for publishers, advertisers and their agents. It shows that *The Times*, traditionally cost-effective for reaching senior managers, professionals and administrators, (the advertiser's category A) now offers the lowest cost per thousand of any national daily newspaper for contacting categories AB and ABC as well, including respectively middle and junior management and professional people.

As a result of greater readership among young managers, *The Times* is particularly economical for contacting readers between 15 and 45 in these categories.

Among special categories, the survey finds that *The Times* is the cheapest advertising medium among national daily and Sunday newspapers for addressing readers with further education beyond the age of 19, affluent readers with an income of £11,690 or more per year (the highest category surveyed) and those who take holidays in North America.

## Newsagents optimistic

The future for Britain's 30,000 newsagents was looking brighter thanks to the newsagents' owners Mr Rupert Murdoch and Mr Robert Maxwell, said Mr Michael Patrick, president of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, at the federation's annual conference in Scarborough yesterday.

Newsagents, Mr Patrick said, welcomed Mr Murdoch's 24-hour newspaper conception, the prospect of a new Sunday newspaper from Mr Clive Thornton, former chief executive of the Mirror Group, and greater use of colour and increased publication through Mr Maxwell.

## Bank outlines gilts market structure

By William Kay, City Editor

The Bank of England yesterday announced what amounts to the running order for the restructured market in gilt-edged stocks which is due to take effect next year as part of the broad reform of the Stock Exchange.

A field which was privately estimated to be as large as 50 firms in one time has been whittled down to 31 "whose applications are under active consideration".

These 31 are now being allowed to look around at the intentions of their would-be rivals, so that they can decide whether to proceed. By June 17 they must confirm that they still wish to become market-makers, but it is understood that the Governor of the Bank, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, is satisfied with the level and quality of candidates so far.

The 31 firms have provisionally indicated that they are willing to commit between £600 million and £700 million to the new market.

These sums can be multiplied by 20 to gauge the amount of stock that will be capable of being handled by the market on that basis. Last year the turnover of the gilt market was £270 billion, or just over £1 billion per working day.

No names of applicants are being released at this stage, but they are believed to include the

leading discount houses, the four principal clearing banks, the existing gilt jobbers and several American securities houses.

Five firms have indicated they will commit up to £10 million, 12 between £10 million and £20 million, 10 between £20 million and £30 million, and four are offering more than £30 million. One firm has indicated a figure of £50 million.

The applicants have also said what size of deal they would be willing to quote for. Eight will deal in £5 million or more in conventional full-coupon short-dated stocks, and four in that amount of longs.

Nine will deal in between £2.5 million and £5 million of shorts, and eight in that amount of longs. Ten will deal in between £1 million and £2.5 million of shorts, and 11 in that amount of longs. Four firms will deal in up to £1 million of shorts, and eight in that amount of longs.

Most significant for the future of the stock market is that half the applicants have said that they are either considering or definitely want to have a presence on the Stock Exchange floor. This runs counter to speculation that the new gilt market would be traded mainly on the telephone or electronically.

## Business chiefs condemn get-tough VAT stance

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Pressure is growing for the Government to change its decision that VAT defaulters should be subject to instant penalties with no chance of pleading mitigation. Both the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors say that the proposed legislation is far too harsh, while many tax experts fear that similar automatic and invariable penalties might soon be applied to other forms of taxation.

The proposal that there should be automatic penalties for traders who fail to pay the right level of VAT at the right time were originally made in the Keith Report and are now incorporated in the Finance Bill.

Ten days ago, as the Bill went through its committee stage, the Minister of State, Mr Henry Hayhoe, angered his own backbenchers by withdrawing Clause 23, which gave the

Commissioners for Customs and Excise power to mitigate the penalties for most cases of late or low VAT payments.

Mr John Williams, of the CBI's taxation department, said: "The penalties are very severe. With the power of mitigation it could have been made a tolerable regime but without, we think it will be extremely severe on taxpayers."

The automatic penalties, which can be as high as 30 per cent of unpaid tax, are aimed at discouraging the four traders in 10 who do not pay their VAT on time. The only way a defaulter would now be able to escape the penalty would be to satisfy a VAT tribunal that he had acted with due diligence and had a reasonable excuse.

Mr Hayhoe's critics say there will be many instances where "due diligence" cannot be proved, but where the full penalties are not deserved.

IN BRIEF

## New-look unit trusts

Today *The Times* launches the first part of its revised and expanded service for unit trust and insurance bond prices. The Unit Trust Information Service has been allocated half a page to accommodate a considerably greater number of trusts in what we hope is a more readable format.

The price changes have been standardized, so that they record the daily change of the mid-price, halfway between bid and offer. These changes are being calculated independently by Exchange Telegraph, rather than by the unit trust managers themselves, and on Saturday we shall be quoting the change over the week.

Next Saturday, we shall begin an enhanced Weekly Insurance Bond Service, which will also cover a half-page in its own right.

## Harrods boost

The rise in the number of tourists from the United States encouraged by the strength of the dollar has helped push trade at Harrods, the Knightsbridge store up by 30 per cent this year.

## Doubled profits

Carlton Communications, the television services and production group, has increased interim pretax profits to £4.9 million for the six months to March 31, up from £2.4 million. Turnover rose to £16.5 million from £9.4 million. The interim dividend is increased to 1.95p from 1.46p. *Tempos, page 19*

Murray Johnstone and Ivory & Sims, the Scottish fund management groups, are linking up with Yamaichi Investment Trust Management of Japan to provide Yamaichi with advice on investment outside Japan. Both groups see the tie-up as a way of improving their position in Japan where they foresee considerable opportunities for fund management companies with an international profile.

## Share offers

Polly Peck's long-awaited plans to buy the outstanding shares in sister companies Cornhill Holdings and Inter-City Investment Group, were released yesterday. Terms of the offers are 21 for 20 Cornhill and one for five Inter-City. *Tempos, page 19*

## D'Abo support

Mrs Jennifer d'Abo's bid for Selincourt, the fashion group, has won support from shareholders owning 26.45 per cent of the company and the offer has been extended until June 14.

Aetna Life and Casualty, the United States insurance group, is now unlikely to buy European Banking Company, the consortium bank in which Midland Bank has a stake. However, discussions are still believed to be continuing with Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank and other potential buyers.

## News capital

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation is planning to double its authorized share capital to A\$200 million (£102.5 million) through the creation of 199.98 million 50 cent ordinary shares and a 10,000 redeemable A\$1 share issue.

## French buy Oric

Oric Products International, the computer firm which was put into receivership four months ago with debts of more than £5 million, has been sold to a French company, Eureka Informatique, the receiver, Mr Denis Cross, of Chater and Myhill, has announced.

## Brazil and IMF set for debt clash

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

A gulf separates the new Brazilian government and the latest mission from the International Monetary Fund as debt negotiations start again.

The government is anxious to create millions of jobs through a massive programme of public works, particularly in the backward north-east, as well as ambitious agricultural reforms.

The last thing Brazil's new leaders want to contemplate is renewed recession. They say the IMF cannot ask for this.

But Mr Thomas Reichman, the head of the latest IMF mission, here to prepare Brazil's eighth letter of intent, says a sharp shock is needed. Mr Reichman wants Brazil's inflation rate of 225 per cent halved by the end of next year.

The new administration would like the repayment period of Brazil's \$45 billion debt stretched to 16 years and the banks to be obliged to share the risk, should trade be hit by events beyond Brazil's control.

The whole IMF philosophy is being questioned by some sections of the government, which see Brazil as being on a treadmill from which there is no escape under the present formula.

## Pound goes above \$1.30

The pound rose above \$1.30 for the first time for nine months yesterday, raising hopes that satisfactory money supply figures today will leave room for a small cut in base rates.

Money market interest rates fell with the three-month interbank rate down ½ to 12½ to 12¾ per cent.

The pound traded at \$1.3005 before profit-taking brought it

back to a close of \$1.2917, a gain of 52 points on the day. Later in New York, the pound was quoted at \$1.2910.

The sterling index rose 0.2 to 80.5, its best since May 21, last year as the pound was firm both against a weak dollar and, supported by high interest rates in Britain, against other currencies.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| FT Ind Ord         | 1,010.7 (+8.2)      |
| FT All Share       | 1,010.7 (+8.2)      |
| FT Govt Securities | 81.92 (+0.56)       |
| FT-SE 100          | 1,324.6 (+11.8)     |
| Bargains           | 29,216              |
| Dataseam USM       | 109.23 (-0.07)      |
| New York           |                     |
| Dow Jones          | 1,312.16 (-3.25)    |
| NYSE               |                     |
| Nikkei Dow         | 12,473.41 (-216.08) |
| Hong Kong          |                     |
| Hang Seng          | 1,641.25 (+25.38)   |
| Amsterdam          | 212.1 (+0.7)        |
| Sydney: AO         | 873.5 (-1.0)        |
| Frankfurt          |                     |
| Commerzbank        | 1,355.0 (+9.3)      |
| Brussels           |                     |
| General            | 373.84 (+9.08)      |
| Paris: CAC         | 232.5 (-0.8)        |
| Zurich             |                     |
| SKA General        | 359.80 (+1.90)      |

## GOLD

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| London fixing:        |        |
| am \$316.85-318.10    |        |
| close \$315.75-316.25 | (£244) |
| New York:             |        |
| am \$315.85           |        |
| Comex (latest)        |        |

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| RISES:                 |         |
| Intervention Vtd       | 8½ +2   |
| Liberty                | 625 +75 |
| Oceanics Grp           | 80 +10  |
| Body Shop Int          | 858 +83 |
| Hollis Grp             | 29 +3   |
| Applied Botanicals     | 2½ +½   |
| Keep Trust             | 61 +2   |
| Empire Stores          | 128 +12 |
| Yelverton Invest       | 35 +3   |
| A.G. Stanley           | 71 +6   |
| FKI Electronics        | 48 +4   |
| Palma Grp              | 38 +3   |
| Stewart Naim           | 14 +1   |
| Owen Owen              | 285 +20 |
| Cooper Ind             | 18½ +1½ |
| Moult Charlotte Invest | 94 +6   |
| Lowe Howard-Spink      | 281 +20 |

## FALLS:

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Common Brothers      | 48 -10 |
| Rotagrip             | 5½ -1  |
| Spectrum Grp         | 30 -5  |
| Bio-Isolates         | 27 -4  |
| Quest Automation     | 30 -3  |
| Accord Computers     | 12 -1  |
| Greenall Whitley "A" | 40 -3  |
| Comb Tech Corp       | 14½ -3 |

## CURRENCIES

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| London:                |  |
| \$: \$1.2917 (+0.0052) |  |
| DM: 3.9480 (+0.0130)   |  |
| Sfr: 3.3150 (+0.0040)  |  |
| Yen: 120.150 (+0.0150) |  |
| Yen: 321.20 (-2.15)    |  |
| Index: 80.5 (+0.2)     |  |
| New York:              |  |
| \$: \$1.2910           |  |
| DM: 3.0380             |  |
| \$ index: 144.7        |  |

## INTEREST RATES

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| London:                            |  |
| Bank Base: 12½-12¾                 |  |
| 3-month Interbank: 12½-12¾         |  |
| 3-month eligible bills: 11½-11¾    |  |
| buying rate                        |  |
| US:                                |  |
| Prime Rate: 10.00%                 |  |
| Federal Funds: 7½%                 |  |
| 3-month Treasury Bills: 7.02-7.98% |  |
| Long bond: 107¼-107½%              |  |
| yield                              |  |

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## Commercial Paper Program

for

## A.I. Credit Corp.

guaranteed by

## American International Group, Inc.

## MORGAN STANLEY &amp; CO.

Incorporated

May 30, 1985



...US profit-taking.

back to \$1.2917 at the finish, a net rise of 52 points.

High British rates kept the pound in demand on the Continent. The mark, for example, cheapened from DM3.9335 to DM3.9462. The dollar fell from 3.0550 to 3.0445 against the mark, from 2.5750 to 2.5620 against the Swiss franc, and from 9.3300 to 9.2900 against the French franc.

### UP AND FORWARD RATES

| 1 month       | 3 months      |
|---------------|---------------|
| 0.54-0.56 psm | 1.20-1.45 psm |
| 0.46-0.47 psm | 1.29-1.15 psm |
| 25-30 csm     | 69-64 csm     |
| 25-30 csm     | 73-74 csm     |
| 41-30 psm     | 119-105 psm   |
| 10 psm-par    | 37 psm-70 csm |
| 85-50 psm     | 60-50 psm     |
| 100-300 dsm   | 315-325 dsm   |
| 18-40p dsm    | 76-100 dsm    |
| 4-30 dsm      | 4-30 dsm      |
| 1-10m dsm     | 2-15 m dsm    |
| 5-50 psm      | 6-50 psm      |
| 10-100 psm    | 10-100 psm    |
| 15-70 psm     | 41-70 psm     |
| 14-150 psm    | 41-70 psm     |
| 25-75 psm     | 65-90 psm     |

at 0.2 at 0.05 (plus a range 0.05-0.10).

### DOLLAR SPOT RATES

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Ireland        | 1.0200-0.04   |
| Singapore      | 2.0280-0.21   |
| Malaysia       | 2.0380-0.21   |
| Canada         | 1.3020-0.20   |
| Sweden         | 2.0300-0.14   |
| Norway         | 2.0700-0.15   |
| Denmark        | 1.0510-0.10   |
| West Germany   | 3.0000-0.00   |
| Switzerland    | 2.0570-0.10   |
| Netherlands    | 2.0300-0.20   |
| Belgium        | 2.0300-0.20   |
| Japan          | 248.20-0.20   |
| Spain          | 166.00-0.10   |
| Belgium (Comm) | 81.30-0.31    |
| Hong Kong      | 77.00-77.00   |
| Portugal       | 200.00-0.00   |
| Spain          | 175.00-175.00 |
| Austria        | 21.40-0.14    |

and at Exch. "Lloyds Bank International".

[illegible][illegible]



## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Gilts and equities forge ahead on hopes of cut in interest rates

By Derek Pain and Alison Eadie

The tantalising scent of lower interest rates wafted around the City yesterday. Equities moved ahead strongly, fuelled by the hope that the firm pound, which climbed to its best level for more than a year, will prompt an interest cut this week.

But today's money supply figures hold the key. They are expected to show a sharp improvement but whether it will be enough to allow a base rate cut was the subject of keen debate yesterday.

Many stock market men, however, acted on the cheaper money hopes and the new account was launched on an air of expectancy and exuberance.

The FT 3-share index, despite three constituents going ex-dividend, gained 8.2 points to 1,010.7 points. And the more broadly based FT SE share index recorded an 11.6 point gain to 1,324.5 points.

Government stocks scored gains of up to 1/2%. The Government Broker sold out the £600 million of "repairs" announced on Friday. One stock, the £200 million Exchange 11 per cent 1990, is

thought to have been taken up entirely by Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street security house. Japanese institutions are thought to have been big buyers of the other stocks.

Among blue chips, gains stretched frequently into double figures. Suggestions that the long rumoured bidder for Lucas Industries is about to move in lifted the shares 9p to 311p. Thorn EMI was again, wanted

on bid speculation, rising 15p to 477p.

But Hanson Trust failed to hold a 6p gain, settling for a 4p movement to 238p. The price was clipped in late trading on reports that today's figures will be accompanied by a rights issue. Estimates of the group's half-time profit stretch from £95 million to £110 million.

APV Holdings, strong lately, advanced a further 13p to 293p.

The advertising agency, Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald, which obtained a full listing a year ago, has secured the entire Lloyds Bank account worth £6 million a year and the £1.5 million Whitworth (caravans and railcars) account. Previously Lowe shared the Lloyds account with McCann Erickson. Lloyds now ranks as Lowe's third largest account, behind General Motors and Whitbread. The shares shot up 20p to 281p, still some way off the 315p high reached earlier this year, but well up from a 185p tender price last June. With £8 million new business under its belt this year, Lowe's 1985 pretax profits could well be higher than the £2.75 million forecast by City analysts.

Theirs best level this year. Profits last year slumped from £18.3 million to £8.6 million but there are hopes that the group is now staging a powerful recovery.

The upsurge in the share price has been accompanied by speculation that a bidder will pounce before the revival is fully under way. Mr Frederick Smith, a director, said the company had not detected any evidence of stake building. "To the best of our knowledge the movement is down to general demand," he said.

APV, he added, had not received a takeover approach. Dobson Park Industries slipped 2p to 82p. Fiddling, Newton-Smith and Co, the broker, says the aftermath of the coal strike will depress second half earnings and it is reducing its year's profits forecast from £10 million to £8 million. Last year's figure was £7.1 million.

Mr David Morgan, a Fielding analyst, says Dobson's outlook for next year is "promising".

Electricals were weak, although Kael Electronics edged ahead and Standard Telephones and Cables gained 4p to 174p. Wood Mackenzie and Co, the broker, is cutting its STC profit forecast by £10 million to £140 million. It says: "Only the yield provides comfort. A dividend

cut is not in prospect and there is likely to be a token increase".

Motor dealers achieved scattered gains with Kier Trust, bidding for Adams and Gibson, up 8p to 41p. Godfrey Davis was unchanged at 112p. It has paid £750,000 for another park home estate - at Rayleigh, Essex. The company now has 24 sites with a total of 2,900 homes.

Buzzard rumped 23p higher to 471p with a buoyant paper sector and on speculation that the offer document for Brammer, expected tomorrow, will forecast some healthy profits and dividend increases this year.

Taxable profits were £27.6 million in 1984 and have been tipped to beat £40 million this year by some City analysts.

The increase in Buzzard's price means its offer for Brammer is valued at 39p a share against a market price yesterday at 36p. up 5p. Buzzard's bid for Brammer will lapse if Brammer's shareholders approve the recommended purchase of Energy Services & Electronics at the extraordinary meeting on June 14. ESE shares were unmoved at 110p.

Despite the imminent publication of Buzzard's offer document, the company rushed out a letter to Brammer shareholders yesterday warning them that they should not be misled by the bid underlines their company. At current levels the bid is worth £118.8 million.

Other paper stocks were strong with Bowater Industries up 6p to 274p, DRG up 5p to 176p, Reed International up 25p to 628p and De La Rue up 25p to 875p.

Stores were buoyant with Debenhams rising 8p to 396p on news that the Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers, who own the House of Fraser department stores group, had taken a 4.9 per cent stake. Burton Group, which is bidding £500 million for Debenhams, shrugged off the news, rising 5p to 481p. The Al-Fayed's move is being seen as a blocking move or an attempt to force Burton to raise its price.

Habitat Mothercare, which has a 20 per cent option on the bid for Debenhams, was unchanged at 386p ahead of figures on Thursday.

Owen Owen, the Liverpool department store group, continued to attract speculative attention rising another 20p to 285p. Liberty also attracted speculative demand in a thin market. The shares bounced 75p higher to 625p. At the last set of results for the year to the beginning of February pretax profits were more than 80 per cent higher, due largely to the tourist boom at the Regent Street store.

Our Price continued its climb on optimism over expansion plans. The shares rose 20p to 121p.

Hanover Investments shares, 128p yesterday, have been a firm market of late as the group puts together its plans for a diversified range of estate agencies and financial services. There should be news this week that another specialist estate agency has joined the fold.

540p, MFI gained 12p to 300p. Dixons added 15p to 717p on optimism about the company's rising market share after the Currys acquisition.

Empire Stores bounced 12p higher to 128p as the company told its story around stock-brokers' lunch tables.

Woolworth climbed back after the share split, ending the day at 418p after being 401p at the start of day's trading. Before the split the shares were 805p. The nil paid 8 per cent convertible also gained ground rising to 84p from 74p.

United Wire gained another 12p to 210p after last week's

revelation by the company that it had received a bid approach. French Kier rose 7p to 160p on hopes of a bid from Trafalgar House.

United Scientific lost 12p to 211p on fading bid hopes. Norwest rose 5p to 168p ahead of results on today. Maynards rose 10p to 310p on hopes of a bid from Ward White, the shoe to motor accessories retailer which was thwarted in its last takeover attempt when Sears Group stepped in for Foster Brothers.

Life insurances were again strong on the Government's pension moves. Although best levels were not always held, the sector closed with an impressive array of plus signs.

Britannic was 15p higher at 774p; Equity Law 12p at 271p; Legal and General Assurance 15p at 705p; Pearl Assurance 35p at 1,186p; Prudential Corporation 20p at 698p; Ladbrooke Group 1p at 393p and Sun Life Assurance Society 23p at 867p.

Distillers Co was strong, up 6p at 295p, as more brokers took the view that last year's profits could hit the £240 million mark.

Oils perked up despite continuing reports of crude price cuts. British, on suggestions the British Petroleum had bid for all the Government's 49 per cent shareholding, gained 16p to 236p at one time, finishing at 231p.

The Government has started the campaign to sell its stake but it had been assumed this would be through either a general offer for sale or a placing. But there has been excited talk that the share sale is near and could be achieved quickly.

Carlton Communications bounced 20p higher to 810p on more than doubled profits. Alphamerie was up 10p at 153p ahead of results due on June 17.

Business was slack on the London Traded Option Market with 5,822 contracts completed. Most active was British Telecom with 841 bargains. The currency option attracted 629 deals.

## TEMPUS

## Polly Peck courts City with simple virtue

Polly Peck's campaign to gain the City's trust took a tidy step forward yesterday. The acquisition of outstanding shares in Cornhill and Inter-City comes after a similar mopping-up exercise at Wearwell. All Polly Peck's activities will now be wholly owned, and for the first time the company will have the investment virtue of simplicity.

The terms of the latest deals could, however, leave Cornhill's shareholders with mixed feelings. The offer values their shares at 282p apiece, 8p less than the market was expecting.

Disappointment should be countered with the thought that Polly Peck is offering a more generous multiple offer than Cornhill's previous offer. The company's own Cornhill has just one activity, the bottling of mineral water, which has limited growth prospects. Yet the offer represents nearly seven times earnings, estimated by L. Messel, the company's broker.

In Inter-City's case, the sums are not so easy, as the company, a marketing operation, was making a loss until recently. Analysts have little to go on. But here, too, the market was expecting more than it got. The offer values the shares at 54p, 1p less than the market price before the deal.

Polly Peck has recently shown analysts a range of fast growing activities, all based around the eastern Mediterranean. At 265p the shares, however, still stand at less than four times earnings. The new and odder shape should help to appease the City's stubborn army of sceptics.

### Carlton Communications

When your shares are selling on a multiple of 50 times historic earnings there is just a little bit of pressure to live up to expectations. Yesterday, Carlton Communications demonstrated that it has no difficulties in coping with such a demanding rating when it reported an almost effortless doubling of interim pretax profits to £4.9 million.

The company is well on line to achieve full-year profits of more than £11 million and there is nothing to suggest that its remarkable growth will slow too markedly. And for a business which is so clearly going well it was refreshing to hear Mr Michael Green, the chairman, admit that there were still gaps in the operations which needed to be filled.

On where those gaps lie, Mr Green was less forthcoming.

However, with net cash of £14 million in hand and the share price riding high, up 10p at 800p, Carlton will have little difficulty in financing the necessary acquisitions.

After the £10 million purchase of Abekas Video Systems in the United States last December, the company might have been forgiven for easing up on its takeover activities, but the success of the deal seems only to have fired Carlton's enthusiasm to expand its empire.

The empire is becoming increasingly dominated by the television industry. Some 70 per cent of revenue is generated from this source and while the independent television companies are suffering from the lack of advertising, Carlton thrives as the demand for its services grows.

There is no shortage, it seems, in the number of new commercials which are being made and the quality and range of the company's production and post-production facilities are now making it more attractive for television companies wanting to make use of the latest technology in their title sequences.

The growth of satellite and cable television can only present more opportunities for the company to expand. More important, it has now established a firm foothold in the US, which accounts for 50 per cent of the world television industry.

One of the keys to Carlton's success has been its commitment to both capital investment, running at £4.5 million a year, and research and development which has allowed the company to keep its product range well ahead of the field.

It will be hard to persuade holders of the shares to part with their investment, and when buying opportunities arise they should not be spurned.

**Bonds**

Ahead of the most important set of money supply figures since banking April, the analysts' nerve cracked yesterday and they fell to fantasising. Forecasts about a likely figure for Mo today provided the butt of wit.

Junior analysts are forecasting a sharp fall in banking May for Mo 90 per cent of which is made up of notes and coin and hence a relatively gratified Chancellor.

The Chancellor last week

made it clear that he considered the narrower measures of money more important than traditional gauges of monetary growth like £M3.

But the analysts' forecasts are based on the weekly Bank of England Return for banking May, which shows notes in circulation down 1.6 per cent. This figure could be misleading, as the more grizzled of London's monetary analysts pointed out.

The market is convinced that the authorities are withdrawing notes at great speed from circulation and substituting coins in their place. But coins, of course, do not show up in the Bank's weekly Return.

Hence the actual outturn for Mo may well be far closer to unchanged, rather than a sharp fall.

Some of the analysts have gone further. They are touting the idea that the authorities should stage a rapid switch of all notes to coin, and make those coins exceptionally heavy into the bargain.

The analysts' anguish is understandable. The gilt market took off yet again yesterday for the wide blue yonder. Shorts rose by about 1/4 point, while longs put on more than 1/2 point. The Government Broker, previous to arcane speculation over the monetary dials, sold out all three tapes, issued on Friday.

But did we wrp up £600 million in funding? The bulk of the market was convinced that the tap sales failed to constitute funding, firm monetary control purposes, because the Americans and the Japanese snapped up all three issues.

True or otherwise, the speculation obliges traders to take events in the US bond market into consideration when assessing prospects for gilts. Bonds are booming, on the back of the widespread belief in New York that the Fed will move shortly to cut the Fed funds rate yet again.

Faced with weakening oil prices, an easier gold price and the legacy of poor capital goods orders, bonds yesterday leaped by over a point.

Futures were up by over two points at one stage. New York credit markets are at present jittery by concerns about disinflation, rather than the usual gripes about rising prices.

The net effect of these factors is to exert a downward pressure indirectly on British interest rates. Higher sterling, and a one point gap between gilt yields and three-month interbank appear to forecast a bare rate cut.

## APPOINTMENTS

Texas Instruments: Mr Jerry Jenkins has been elected president and chief executive officer.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons: Mr Christopher Wigan has joined the board.

Elber Industrial: Mr Peter Grant, a deputy chairman of Lazard Brothers, has been elected a director and chairman.

He succeeds Mr R. P. L. McMurtrie who will be a consultant to the company.

Edienne Allard has been elected executive deputy chairman and Mr Peter Timms managing director.

Viscount Hood, Mr R. J. McNeill and Mr J. Berkeley Stewart have resigned from the board.

NCB Supranational Investments: Dr Paul Whitney becomes managing director of CIN Industrial Investments and Mr Barry Southcott managing director of Marketable Securities.

Suter Light Engineering Group: Mr Tony Owen has been appointed managing director.

Mercantile Credit: Mr Charles Tibbary, a director of Barclays Bank, has been appointed a non-executive director.

Stewart Wrightson Holdings:

Mr Alan Gregory, chairman BP Oil, and Sir David Wolfson, chairman of Stirling Group, become non-executive directors.

Mr George Jones, managing director of the group subsidiary, Stewart Wrightson (Surety & Specie), has been appointed an executive director.

Harrisons & Crossfield: Mr H. McKee, Mr J. Miller and Mr W. Pull have been made directors.

Mr P. T. Gunties has retired as director.

Mr F. Cholemeley Mrs S. M. Taylor, Mr N. E. Valner and Miss S. C. Hamilton have been made partners.

Powerdrive PSR: Mr Peter Horton succeeds Mr John Pigott as managing director. Mr Pigott remains chairman.

Camping Gaz (GB): Mr R. J. Williams has been appointed chairman in addition to his responsibilities as managing director.

City & Metropolitan Building Society: Mr Murray Fox has been elected president in succession to the late Mr Fred Cleary. Mr John Smethers, a director, succeeds Sir Murray as chairman.

The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents: Mr P. R. B. Lawrence has been elected president, succeeding Mr A. H.

Duncan. Mr K. B. Weatherall has been elected vice president.

Leeds Group: Mr Robert Wade has become chairman and managing director.

ITT Cannon: Mr Neil Sutherland is the new managing director with effect from Monday.

Thorn EMI Rentals Division: Mr John Barnes is managing director from August 1.

Merton Associates (Consultants): Mr John G. W. Gelling became a director.

**RECENT ISSUES**

Abbeyway 10p Ord (88a) 104-2  
Asia Property 25p Ord (172) 104-2  
Asian Pacific 25p Ord (125a) 174  
Bancor Ind 25p Ord (130) 118-2  
Bancor Ind 25p Ord (130) 118-2  
Brown & Carr 10p Ord (94a) 88-3  
Dunlop Ind 5p Ord (84a) 100  
Dunlop Ind 5p Ord (84a) 100  
Electron House 10p Ord (117a) 228-0  
Horizon House 5p Ord (115a) 125-2  
Homes & Motors 10p Ord (800a) 408-5  
Huntly Group 5p Ord (128a) 24-1  
Huntly Technology 5p Ord (150a) 200  
Huntly Technology 5p Ord (150a) 200  
Morgans 5p Ord (110a) 128-3  
Norwich House 5p Ord (115a) 125-2  
Perrins & Sons 10p Ord (110a) 104-2  
Perrins & Sons 10p Ord (110a) 104-2  
Sharnwood Computer 10p Ord (148a) 88-3  
Weyman 5p Ord (128a) 108-7  
Weyman 5p Ord (128a) 108-7  
Wyke Group 10p Ord (88a) 88-3  
Wyke Group 10p Ord (88a) 88-3  
Unilever 10p Ord (88a) 88-3

## COMMODITIES REVIEW

## Stability under Uncatd at an unrealistic price

Over many years the literature on commodity pacts and prices has grown to mountainous proportions. Today I intend to add to the pile. The pretext is an interesting report from our old and tireless friends at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The reason is that Uncatd has advanced a relatively novel thesis, even if the solution is as old as the hills.

In a nutshell - and you need to condense Uncatd reports, written as they are for the translator in economic officialdom - the argument is that the unreliability of commodity export revenues owes more to supply instability than price instability. Therefore, measures to tackle such fluctuations in revenue, for example by compensatory financing, should be addressed to factors affecting production.

Most commodity pacts, by contrast, start at the other end. They set price ranges for coffee, cocoa or whatever, the range being a compromise between political necessity and economic judgement, and then try, more often than not unsuccessfully, to devise mechanisms for keeping prices within the prescribed range.

The difference in approaches is partly explained by Uncatd's research. The organization compiled indices of export revenue instability for individual commodities and for various levels of supplier aggregation: world, developed world, least developed countries and so on. The conclusion was simple: "The lower the level of aggregation, the greater appears to be the compounding effect of volume instability on export earnings".

In other words, if you are a small country exporting bananas your revenue is more likely to be determined by supply than by price than if you are a big country, or if one looks at world supply in aggregate. "Small exporters", the report says, "tend to have greater

volume instability than major producers".

For individual countries, it appears, the supply of commodities has a low price elasticity. But demand tends to be more elastic than for total world demand. So while demand cause price instability supply shifts cause export volume instability.

So what, you may ask. Well, this is where the difficulties arise. First, it might not seem a shattering revelation the supply is a problem in commodity markets. It is only too evident that the propensity of farmers, often encouraged by their governments in the developed as well as developing worlds, to grow much coffee, cocoa, and sugar is one important reason for these market's tribulations.

Second, what can be done about the supply side? Uncatd is nothing if not ambitious, despite the virtual demise of its Integrated Programme for Commodities. It proposes a new compensatory facility, in addition to those run by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Stabex (the Lomé Convention scheme) and individual commodity agreements.

In one sense, the report is realistic about the tasks to be undertaken. It recognizes that for over-supply the remedy is to take material off the market. Similarly, for under-supply the answer is investment in projects

which reduce the impact of drought, or frost or pests. It is less realistic about stabilizing the price of inputs such as fertilizer or fuel as all factors of production globally to be governed by Uncatd?

The problem can be put another way: Uncatd says: "It would be important that national adjustment programmes be internationally compatible to ensure that resources moving out of production of one commodity in persistent over-supply are not used to create, or accentuate, a surplus elsewhere." Surely, one is talking here about a more potent body than a mere compensatory facility?

In the end, however, I think there is a more important and ironic flaw. Uncatd sensibly says that assistance to relieve export revenue instability must be conditional on a programme designed to eliminate its causes. But "conditionality" as practised by other organizations is the *bête noire* of many of Uncatd's Third World members. Will they accept conditionality from Uncatd's proposed facility? I have my doubts.

**Compensatory Financing of Export Earnings Shortfalls**, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva (TD/B/1029/Rev.1).

Michael Prest

## Base Lending Rates

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| ABN Bank            | 12 1/4% |
| Adams & Company     | 12 1/4% |
| Barclays            | 12 1/4% |
| BCCI                | 12 1/4% |
| Citibank Savings    | 11 3/4% |
| Consolidated Credit | 12 1/4% |
| Continental Trust   | 12 1/4% |
| Co-operative Bank   | 12 1/4% |
| C. Hoare & Co       | 12 1/4% |
| Lloyds Bank         | 12 1/4% |
| Midland Bank        | 12 1/4% |
| Nat Westminster     | 12 1/4% |
| TSB                 | 12 1/4% |
| Williams & Glyn's   | 12 1/4% |
| Citibank NA         | 12 1/4% |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

# Laporte

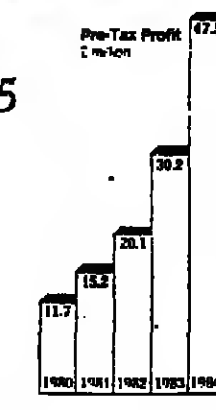
Annual General Meeting 31st May 1985

- Profit up by 57% in 1984
- 25% increase in dividend and one-for-three scrip issue
- Good start to current year
- Growth continuing

"The year has started well and the Group performance so far is significantly higher than that of the corresponding period last year . . ."

R.M. Ringwald, CBE, Chairman.

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of **4,549,283 Ordinary Shares of 1p each at 25 1/2 p per share payable in full on application**

The subscription list for the new ordinary shares will open at 10 a.m. on 5th June, 1985 and will close at 3 p.m. on 13th June, 1985, unless extended before that date.

Pacific Records PLC are engaged in the import export and domestic distribution of records and tapes for independent record companies. The Company intends to use the proceeds of this Offer for Sale to significantly expand its business by taking advantage of opportunities yet undeveloped by other record companies.

No application has been or is proposed to be made for these securities to be admitted to the Official List of the Stock Exchange or to the United Securities Market. Harvard Securities plc have agreed to make a market in the Ordinary Shares of the Company. Application forms and copies of the Prospectus dated 28th May 1985, on the terms of which alone applications can be made can be obtained from:

**HARVARD SECURITIES PLC**  
Harvard House, 42-44 Doheny Street,  
LONDON SE1 0UQ  
01-228 2861



Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

# Can Sinclair ride the storm?

Sir Clive Sinclair is used to commanding the centre of the computer stage. Last week, however, the guru of the British home computer market would have preferred to be out of the limelight but the focus of attention will remain on him and his company for many weeks as Sinclair Research attempts to pull itself out of its current financial difficulties.

The disclosure last week that Sinclair's principal computer manufacturers - Thorn EMI, Timex and AB Electronics - had extended the company's credit by about two months sent a wave of panic through the home computer industry.

Most participants in the drama were attempting to play it down. Thorn EMI, extremely cautious about a nervous City which might panic if it thought it was injecting cash into Sinclair, made it clear that it wanted money for debt and not equity. The company had looked at Sinclair nine months ago and found it attractive but times have changed.

Thorn EMI insisted that Sinclair's plight was temporary. For its part, Sinclair had to respond by declaring: "The cash situation is rather tight at present. However, we are completely confident that the agreements we have reached with our suppliers will satisfactorily take care of the situation."

There was a lot of confidence washing around in the computer business during the week although there did not appear to be a long queue of people willing to buy a stake in Sinclair. Sir Clive emphasised he wanted to sell £15 million worth for future growth, denying that he needed the cash to pay his debts. The Thorn EMI, Timex debt and the Sinclair bank overdraft amounts to about £15 million. Timex is trying to sell some of its stock of Sinclair computers overseas to recover some of that debt.

During the week Sir Clive remained bullish about the home computer market and about his share of it. His confident predictions were supported, at least in part, by the predictions of stockbroker Wood Mackenzie. It forecast that 1.2 million computers would be sold this calendar year, worth £430 million including software and peripherals. That represented, including machines already sold, a computer

## THE WEEK

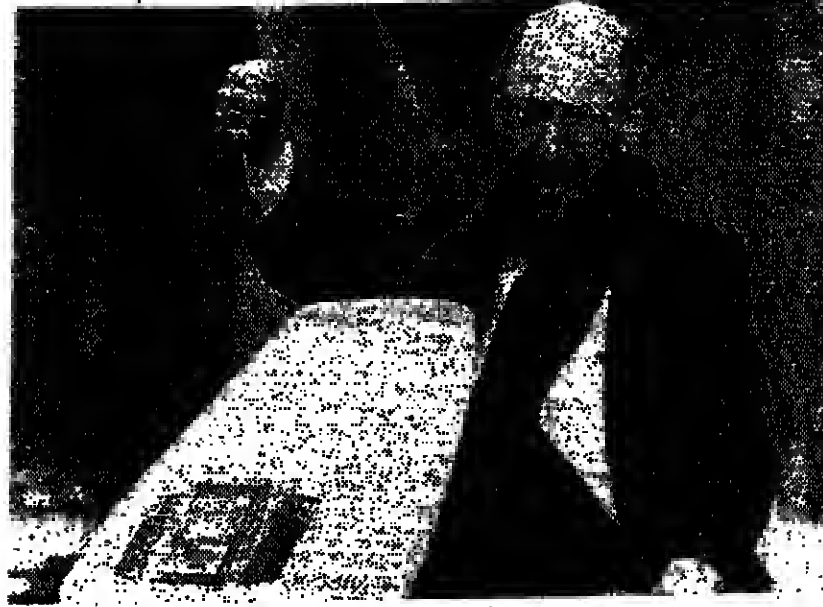
By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

in one in every five homes in Britain. Penetration would rise by the end of next year to one in four with the market being worth £540 million.

The industry is holding its breath to see if Sinclair can ride the storm. Thorn EMI has effectively rejected a stake in the group; Sir Clive claims that GEC was never approached. So who could be left?

The 45 institutional investors who own about 10 per cent of Sinclair Research - which was worth £13.5 million two years ago and about a third of that today - do not appear overkeen to inject more money. Sir Clive last week maintained he had not heard from these investors; certainly no words of complaint.

Those shareholders had a meeting with Sinclair management in mid-March when they learned that the company made £7.9 million pre-tax profit in the nine months of trading prior to Christmas but that it had to write off £1 million because of price cuts after Christmas. £1.5 million because of after-Christmas returns and



Sir Clive and CS: He denies reports that his electric-vehicle company is for sale

£1 million because Sinclair's main distributor, Prism, ceased trading.

Sir Clive claimed then that the shareholders had been confident. That confidence has been subject to a little strain in the last week. He will be ensuring that it does not wane too far and would be expected to have another shareholders' meeting fairly soon to outline the company's situation.

While they only own about 10 per cent of the company and have no authority to impose a new management on Sinclair, the idea will have occurred to shareholders. There is a feeling among some of the company's creditors that fresh blood is needed.

It is a mood which has not gone unrecognized at Sinclair, since part of

the package offered with the sale of £15 million worth of equity is the appointment of a new chief executive, with Sir Clive remaining as chairman.

This month will be difficult for Sinclair. Creditors want some payment and the company will soon have to order microchips for the production of next Christmas's stock. However, with the £30 million stock carried at present it will have some leeway, although poor sales, as is traditional in the summer months, will squeeze cashflow.

Many are watching Sinclair's performance, not least the person who recommended him for this knighthood as an example of British endeavour. It does not do to disappoint Mrs Thatcher.



Kenneth Middleton, of Madeley, near Crewe, who won the Week Four two tickets to Bangkok and £1,000. He is head of music at Trentham High School, Stoke on Trent.

## 50,000 attempts to crack code

Our Codename Enigma competition has reached the end of its six-week run - and the final tally of responses over the Telecom lines was 50,000. Winners of last week's final competition will be announced next week.

The winner for Week Five was Mr Edward Good, of Buckland Hill, Maidstone, Kent. His completed pass sentence was: "Putting aside Yorkshire puddings, Britain's enemies cannot stop The Times' circulation rising because Ber-

## ENIGMA

nard Levin's it". His prize is two British Airways return flights to Barbados and £1,000 in cash.

Winners of the runner-up prizes of British Telecom Super 4 laptops were:  
Mr Francis Wilson, Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr S J Bell, Canford Heath, Poole, Dorset; Mr William Davis, East Acton Lane, London; Mr O Wainwright, Broadfield Road, Colford, Dorset; Mr Nigel Lloyd, Chatterworth Drive, Summertown, Worcester; Mr J H Holmes, Saffron House, Lutterworth Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire; Mr J H S Seddon, Ashbourne Road, Marlow, Bucks; Mr C McKenna, Horsley Road,

Ovingham, Northampton; Mr Mike Olson, Hertford Road, Chelmsford, Essex; Mr John Trail, Fiddicks Way, Andover, Surrey; Mrs Susan Fennell, Albert Road, New Milton, Hants; Mrs Caroline Goodwin, Finsbury Mansions, Fulham Road, London SW3; Mr Martin Allen, Petersfield Road, Staines, Middx; Mr S Reave, Ravensthorpe, Northampton.

Mr John Forrell, Almond Avenue, Tottenham, London; Mr A Barlow, Great Hollow, Bracknell, Berks; Mr G O Heywood, The Barn, Arlebury, Warwick; Mr R Greenfield, Fairfield Close, Northwood, Middx; Mrs Clare Kelly, Chesham Road, London, SW15; Mr David Smart, Gidley Street, London, SW15; Mrs J H Bessy, Brunton Road, London, SW15; Mrs J Macmillan, Church Lane, Farnham, Surrey; Mrs P A Vandermere, Park Road, Godalming, Surrey.  
Last week's solution: 123578951.

# If you think I'm going to sell you a business micro you don't need, you don't know ComputerLand.

Of course, if you were to come in and say to me "I want to buy a micro," I'd be happy to recommend one.

That's after I had found out as much as I could about your business, and satisfied myself that a micro really would benefit you.

But if advice is all you need, advice is all you'll get.

And it will be clear, common-sense advice in language you can understand.

If you should decide to buy from us, you'll find we're just as easy to get on with when it comes to software and after-sales service.

Sometimes when we tell people we've



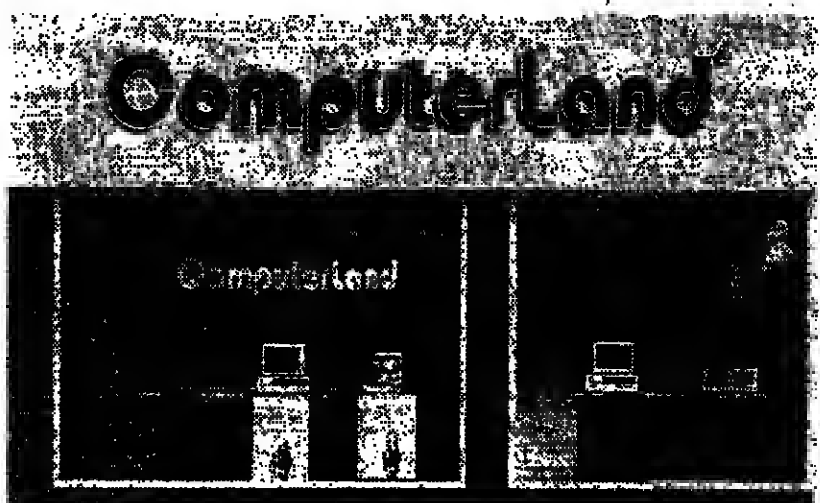
Bruce Macintosh, Director of 2 of ComputerLand's UK centres.

over 800 centres around the world, they question whether such a large organisation could possibly offer personal service.

Yet it's our very obsession for giving personal service that has made us so outstandingly successful.

So do pay us a call soon. We'll do all we can to live up to our reputation for being the most helpful people in the business.

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LONDON: Charing Cross Rd, (01) 379 0855. Holborn Viaduct, (01) 248 8385. Marble Arch, (01) 723 3071. MANCHESTER: (061) 833 9327.  
NEWCASTLE: (0632) 612 626. SOUTHAMPTON: (0703) 39571.  
Opening soon in London at Bow Lane, EC4, and Hanover St, W1.



## The most helpful people in business micros.

## Price cuts hint at new IBM range

By Kevan Pearson

The latest special offers and price cuts on IBM's personal computer range have heightened speculation that the company is clearing the decks for the launch of its second generation micro.

Last month it cut prices of its PC Junior and Portable PC models by up to 27 per cent. In the UK that will mean £200 off the Portable PC Junior has never been sold over here. Both models have been disappointing compared with sales of the normal PC and just over a month ago the company stopped production of the PC Jr.

Speculation now says the company could be ready to launch a new Portable - or possibly two models - which would replace the old one and PC Jr. But it will not launch the systems until it has cleared stocks of the old and has built up sufficient numbers of the new machines to prevent embarrassing delays like those still being felt with its most powerful PC, the PC/AT, launched last September.

Two versions of the new portable feature in current speculation. The cheaper one uses a liquid crystal display and an enhanced version of the basic PC chip, while the most sophisticated machine has a gas plasma display, similar to that used on some IBM computer

terminals and will use the same powerful processor as is used in the PC/AT. Both will use 3.5in disc drives, instead of the 5.25in drives of the normal PC.

The PC/XT also received a boost recently with free software, again indicating that IBM is trying to boost sales to reduce inventories. A month earlier it cut prices on the XT. But the company is not expected to launch a full-scale replacement of the PC line until the final quarter of the year, when it will have sufficient stocks.

News of the latest price cuts is expected to put further pressure on Apple which has announced that it expects a 45 per cent drop in profits in the current quarter. IBM last cut the price of PC Jr just before Christmas, bringing the price down below \$1,000, putting heavy pressure on the venerable but still popular Apple II.

But Apple hopes to rectify its main problem of poor penetration into the profitable corporate market with its Macintosh range with the new Jazz integrated applications, package from Lotus.

Jazz is now on sale in the US, where industry analysts, however, feel that it will not have an appreciable impact on new sales of the Macintosh for several months.

## Speaking the same space language

By Richard Sarson

At midnight on March 13 next year, the European Giotto satellite keeps a short appointment with Halley's comet. There will be a few hours of on-board experiments and measurements before Giotto is destroyed by the comet's atmosphere.

If experiments fail scientists will have to wait 76 years before Halley's comet comes round again. Because there is no margin for error and no second chance, they have to check out every instrument on board, every sub-system and the satellite itself before the launch, simulating the behaviour of the satellite to anticipate any problem. Finally, after launch, scientists monitor its performance "payload" of experiments. This is done by computers, with as little human intervention as possible.

In the early days of space, the computer programs for all these checkout procedures were written for each launch. But now the European Space Technology Centre at Noordwijk in Holland has devised ETOL, the European Test Operations Language, which standardizes all these tasks. It is now no longer necessary to rewrite the test programmes for every satellite that goes up.

The ETOL language has been used for some years for the European Space Agency's own launches and has contributed to the high success rate of satellites launched for ESA by Ariane, the French launch vehicle. Ten consecutive satellites have gone up successfully, which contrasts with the recent dismal series of failures in the American programme.

The major impact of the language, and other ESA standards for tele-monitoring and tele-commands, will be to reduce costs. High costs did not matter overmuch while space was a branch of research and European governments were prepared to pour in money to demonstrate their dedication to science and the European ideal. But now the task is to compete

in world markets and get low-cost commercial satellites up for such mundane tasks as tele-voice communication and broadcasting.

The existence of a European standard is particularly important at the moment because of President Reagan's invitation to the Europeans to co-operate in the American Space Station. The Americans will demand test standards but do not themselves have a single checkout language to compare with ETOL. If ESA could persuade NASA to use ETOL as the language for the Space Station, then a European standard could become a world standard. Usually, computing standards come the other way: from America to Europe.

A de facto European standard is also emerging in checkout hardware. Eighty per cent of European satellites have been sent up under the control of hardware supplied by Information Technology Ltd, a British computer company, who have specialized in the space market.

They make a range of so-called "fault-tolerant" or "non-stop" computers, which are designed to recover automatically, whenever any component in the machine goes wrong. This is clearly necessary for catching data streaming down to earth from instruments on an orbiting satellite.

ETOL runs on IITL's machines which has given them the commercial edge to win such a high proportion of the European space market. Even the nationalistic French use IITL.

Last month IITL called a conference of European space and computer scientists in London where Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Trade and Industry and Information Technology, and other speakers emphasized the importance of standards like ETOL to reduce costs and attract new customers for the mature European space industry which is emerging from its cocoon of governmental protection.



## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## Danger lies in an angry operator

Insurance experts have identified a multi-million pound threat to Britain's business world - that hell hath no fury like a computer operator scorned.

The danger lies in small companies where no-one understands the computer except the person employed to operate it. He or she has at their fingertips the power to make or break the company if resentment builds up about pay.

One form of revenge is to explode a "logic bomb" - feeding false information which can totally distort the forecasts and records on which the company relies.

At the root of the problem is Britain's booming computer sales, which persuades companies to switch all their data from files to tape or disc. Often the company can only just afford the system and an operator to work it.

Now a firm of London insurance brokers has come up with an insurance policy which includes cover for "malicious erasure, distortion or corruption of data."

Mr Andrew Piddick, of Wigglesworth Insurance who devised the policy, said: "Research has shown that the damage done to companies by disgruntled and resentful employees can be very costly indeed, sometimes putting the company out of business."

The scenario is this: The girl has all her company's financial information and records at her fingertips and feels she knows more than the managing director. Yet she knows her salary does not reflect that.

"On a whim she decides to fool up the business by feeding false information into the computer. It is known as the sour grapes syndrome."

Mr Adrian Norman, of the data protection committee of the British Computer Society, said logic bombs posed a "real threat to business."

"The problem is that now there are employees with low levels of seniority who have access to information which previously was in the hands only of the financial director and other very senior executives. The situation has democratised white-collar crime", he said.



High fliers will be competing again this year in the Digital Schneider Trophy air race over the Solent on June 23 - two competitors are shown here in a race preview. The race, which was world famous in the 1920s and

1930s, was won outright by Britain in 1931 by the Supermarine S6B, forerunner of the Spitfire. Last year Digital Equipment (DEC) revived the event and this year are offering prizes totalling £10,000. In 1984 the race was

classed as the largest closed circuit air race, with more than 60 entries. With the closing date for entries this year being June 10, there are 53 declared entries to date although one of the veterans, the Spitfire, has withdrawn.

## It doesn't pay to fall in love with the big screen

### USER HOSTILE

by Brian Appleyard



Well there it is - all green and inviting, the cursor flashing expectantly and the cooling fans humming assiduously. The punter has become a user.

In the end it was compatibility that made the sale. Plucked from the dense blizzard of highly-tuned computer vocabulary, it seemed to offer a kind of certainty. After all, even after the countless clumsy confrontations with salesmen and software and software girls, I had only the vaguest faith that I would even be able to use the thing once I had found somewhere to put the bits of expanded polystyrene packing. Given such a daunting lack of confidence, some relationship to the big warm bosom of IBM seemed sort of essential.

Unfortunately the legendary PC itself is a clumsy beast - big and ugly in its confidence, far beyond the caring whether it looks pretty or not. It is also not cheap, although lately discounted prices have been dropping as the announcement of its successor approaches. But really there was no contest once the masterpieces of Ettore Sottsass had been spotted.

Sottsass designs for Olivetti. Specifically, he designed the M24 PC and the M21 portable. The latter is a modern classic; it

exudes calm, sensible design, an effect lightened by exquisite use of materials and colours. I almost bought the portable on the basis that it was the next best thing to the Matisse I cannot yet quite afford.

But hundreds of hours of writing made the larger screen essential so it was the M24, not quite such a gem but still the best looking PC around. There seemed also to be quite a number of technical justifications but I was past caring. I wanted the final decision to be capricious.

But as we all know, that is only half the battle. Next comes the software and the printer. When it comes to word processing, every computer dealer appears to say Wordstar in his sleep. If they had an "escape" or "help" key in their foreheads, pressing it would probably make them talk in Wordstar codes.

Unfortunately friendliness is not its long suit. Even its staunchest defenders admit it speaks a language all its own and, as Wittgenstein was at pains to point out, languages are forms of life. On balance I think I am too young to have to eke out the rest of my days as a piece of software.

Instead I went for MultiMate which has proved relatively straightforward. Buying it, however, was another matter. For, just as my decision was made, the MultiMate International Corporation brought out a new version. Discounts vanished overnight and my

software bill seemed about to double. The old MultiMate had apparently been sold out everywhere and the new one, apart from being expensive because nobody was discounting, had features which I did not really need. Luckily I found an old edition at a price only marginally above the discounted level advertised.

The printer was to have been a Canon PW 1080A but I allowed a dealer to talk me in to a Smith Corona D200 which also combined draft and Near Letter Quality modes. NLQ evaded me, however, until a computer-literate neighbour worked out the code. The Smith Corona instructions are quite abysmal, defying rational analysis at every stage. On this front both Olivetti and MultiMate were reasonable, if a little unnecessarily complex in organisation. MultiMate, for example, even has instructions for its instructions.

Oh, and I bought Flight Simulator and Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. The other advantage of compatibility is that IBM has all the best games. These two are threatening to destroy the equilibrium of the household and render me incapable of consecutive thought.

Inevitably the initial feeling is that it has all been a terrible mistake. Hours flit by as I plough through the telephone directories of instructions. It seems it will never become what it must - second nature. But the breakthrough came when I found myself idly sitting down at the keyboard in an odd moment to create an ideas file for one book I am writing. It was the computer that made me do this, without it I could not have stood the thought of generating more paper.

What also came to me in that moment was that Apple has made a mistake. The whole user friendly ideology is misguided. Computers are different from other things; they only do things differently and only by accepting this can you find out what they are capable of. An excess of user amiability might actually reduce one's chances of accepting what it can offer. We do not, for example, expect digital watches to be somehow related to their circular ancestors. The shuffling gait and the staring eyes are just around the corner.

## Mainframe to mini... the boom is over

From Dennis Kneale, John Marconi and Randall Smith New York, AP

The once unthinkable is becoming irrefutable: the computer boom is over. And while computer makers blame short-term causes that may fade soon, important changes in the market pose sticky problems in the long run.

The major segments of the computer market - big mainframes, midrange minicomputers and workstations, and personal computers - all show signs of sluggishness, even though they differ in price, function and customers. Some market researchers are lowering their projections for growth. The second quarter of this year is proving tough for some big makers, which may have to wait until the fourth quarter for a significant upturn.

Grant Bushee of Infocorp, a

market research firm, cites revenue and profit trends of the five largest producers: IBM, Digital, Hewlett-Packard, Burroughs and Apple. Their revenue grew by 17 to 19 per cent annually from 1981 to 1984 but rose only 6 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 from a year earlier, Bushee says. The companies' overall profit, which grew by 16 and 24 per cent annually in the years 1981 to '84 shrank by 16 per cent in the first quarter.

Despite slowdown, the computer business is expected to grow at a rate that the oil, motor and steel industries would envy. Gartner Group, the market researchers, estimates that the industry - including software and communications as well as hardware - grew at a 19 per cent average annual rate from 1981 to 1984. Gartner recently lowered its 1985 growth estimate to 14 per cent from 17 per cent because of the poor first half.

Different market segments are slowing for many of the same short-term reasons. Among them are a switch to a new generation of machines, customer concern over the economy's lack-lustre growth and the strength of the US dollar.

But more fundamental forces are at work as well. An industry change to outright sales of big computers, instead of leasing, makes short-term results more volatile.

The popularity of office personal computers, a market that barely existed five years ago, has brought big changes. High-powered personal computers like IBM's PC AT rival the power of larger and more expensive minicomputers, posing a competitive threat.

"We're spending (on computers) at about a 25 per cent

lower rate than in previous years", says John Hammit, a vice-president of Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

The computer business is at one of these rare periods when the industry is in transition, says William Krause, president of 3COM, an office computer networks company.

He contends that big customers are pausing to work out how to the personal computers into bigger computers and he faults manufacturers for focusing more attention on a technical debate about wiring schemes than on solutions for their customers. "We've been having wire wars and the customers are fed up with all that."

They say that computer makers have contributed to their own troubles. A plethora of rumoured or announced products which have not appeared, dubbed vaporware, has

confused customers. In some cases, manufacturers' performance claims have fallen short and their unbridled optimism has aggravated the problems.

The slowdown is worse in the consumer market than in the business market, hurting Apple in particular.

IBM will not ship its new Sierra, or 3090 series, until the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, customers are not buying its older machines. IBM, which had an 18 per cent profit decline in the first quarter and says its second quarter will be stable at best, predicts big gains in the fourth quarter.

Bushee predicts strong increases a year from now. Until then, however, he sees an industry-wide "holding pattern", partly because of the frustration of customers who cannot easily connect mainframes with desktop machines.

# PHILIPS

## Get things going with the P2000 C



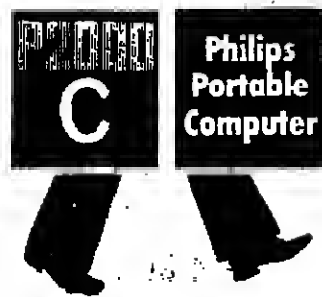
The Philips portable computer P2000C can really lift your job, business or profession. Available in 16 and 8 bit, it offers all the RAM you want. From 64K right up to 512K, complete with a separate 32K for the video. You've also a disk capacity of up to two 640K floppies and a hard disk, which can be built-in if preferred.

CP/M, p-System and in the 16-bit version, MS-DOS, provide software for every business task. And you've a wide range of interfaces to suit your needs. Including serial printer, external floppy drives, slave monitor, data communication, hard disk and IEC/IEEE.

The 9" screen produces high-resolution graphics and is glare-free. And the keyboard is ergonomically designed.

A range of models is available - all with free software - at very reasonable prices. For example, a P2010 with CP/M and software costs £995 plus VAT. And the P2008 with CP/M and built-in hard disk is available for just £2,995 plus VAT. Ask your dealer for details. Or post the coupon today.

Better still, why not see us on Stand 661/675 at the Business Computer Show, Earls Court, London. We're there from 4th to 6th June 1985.



**The affordable portable.**

Prices do not include VAT. CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research Inc. p-System is a trademark of Software Micro-Systems Inc. MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft Inc.

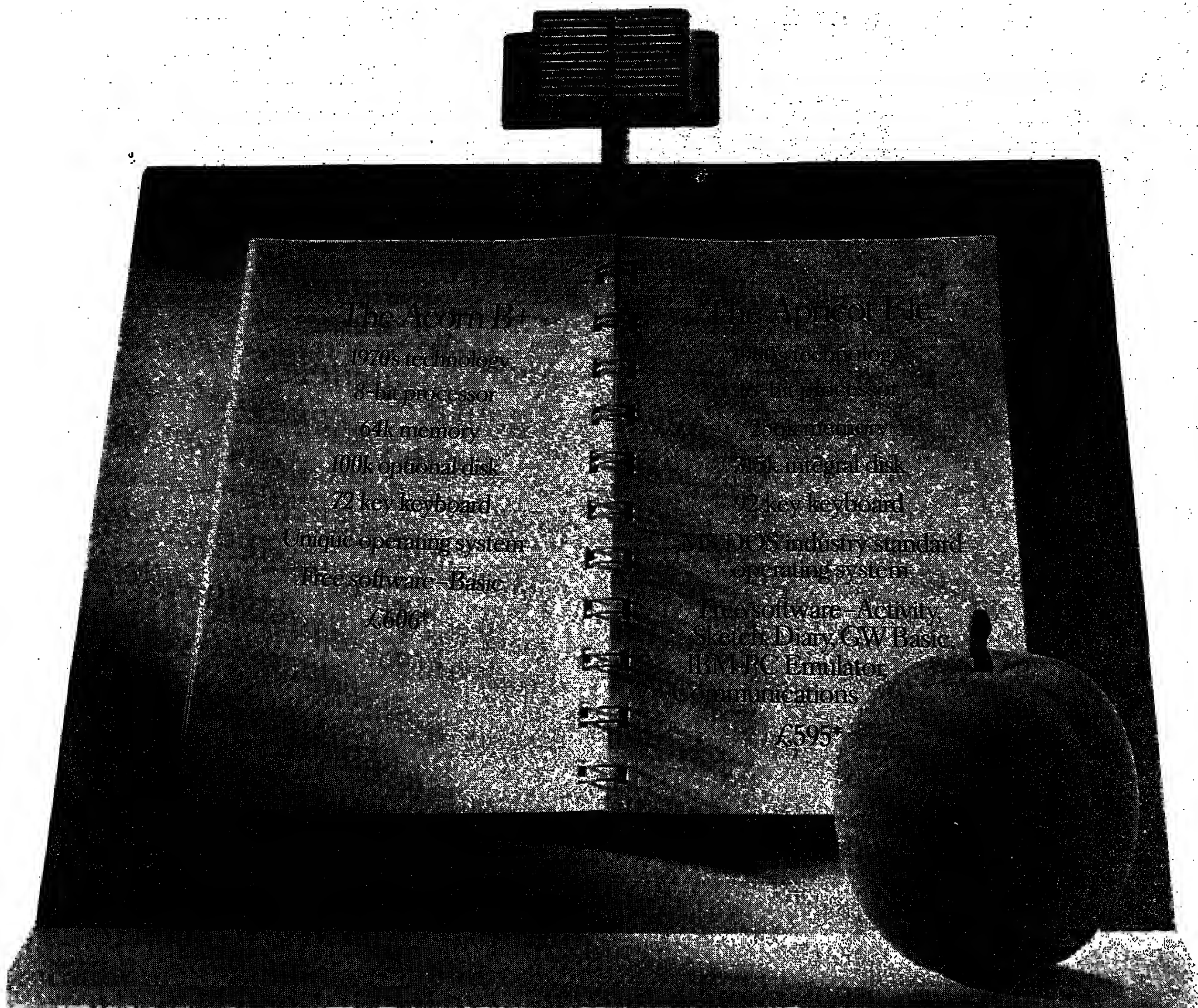
To: Philips Personal Computer Division, 30 Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey KT16 9BQ. Telephone: (09328) 68915. Please send me more information on the Philips P2000C.

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| The Acorn B+            | The Apricot F1e  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1970s technology        | 1980s technology   |
| 8-bit processor         | 16-bit processor   |
| 64k memory              | 256k memory  |
| 100k optional disk      | 315k integral disk   |
| 72 key keyboard         | 92 key keyboard  |
| Unique operating system | MS-DOS industry standard operating system  |
| Free software - Basic   | Free software - Activity, Sketch, Diary, GW Basic, IBM PC Emulator, Communications |
| £606*                   | £595*  |

# Obviously, apricots are in a class of their own.

Many schools are beginning to learn a significant lesson. Namely that two bytes are better than one.

A quick glance at our comparison above shows that the Acorn B+ has only 8-bits to play with.

This pales by comparison with the professional, 16-bit, Apricot F1e.

A computer that operates in exactly the same way as all leading computers in the business world today.

The Acorn micro delivers a puny 64k of memory compared to the F1e's 256k. This is expandable, with the addition of an expansion board, to 768k.

What is more, the Apricot computer

is not a childish, cassette-based system.

Ours has a built-in, 315k, 3.5" disk drive system which is rapidly becoming today's business standard.

## 92 KEYS TO SUCCESS.

The Apricot F1e is top of its class in having a full 92 keys on the board, which includes a numeric keypad.

Both the keyboard and the optional mouse are cordless, operating the monitor by infra-red remote control.

Which happily brings us to the quality of the crisp, colour image that saves young eyes from strain.

The Apricot F1e can even use your existing RGB monitors.

Because it operates on the professional MS-DOS and CP/M standards you gain access to the largest published library of software in the UK.

Not only that, but for just £30+VAT our B-TRAN convertor will enable you to run almost any of your BBC Basic software on the Apricot.

All this for a brand new incredibly low price of £595\*

which, given what you get for the money, puts it in a class of its own.

 **apricot F1e**

\*PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE ALL FEATURES DETAILED ABOVE BUT EXCLUDE MONITOR AND VAT.  
FOR MORE INFORMATION EITHER CALL US DIRECT ON FREEPHONE APRICOT (VIA THE OPERATOR) OR WRITE TO APRICOT UK LTD., FREEPOST, HALESOWEN, WEST MIDLANDS B63 1BR.



## Time to stop playing games

By Andrew Chisbom

We are often told that Britain has the world's highest proportion of microcomputers in the home and that our schools are comparatively well-off for hardware and software.

Some government ministers are fond of telling us that this demonstrates widespread "computer literacy" and that the rising generation is poised, with the new, added ingredient, entrepreneurial flair to take Britain forward as a major hi-tech nation.

At the same time the doubting voices have grown. What are these electronic boxes being used for? In most homes it would be safe to say they are used for games, with a certain amount of introductory basic programming. On the education side, while things have improved, too much software has been little more than electronic page-turning, designed to induce reluctant schoolchildren to take more of an interest in texts.

People are already beginning to say that the home computer will become all but extinct, except for the out-and-out games machines. Manufacturers are starting to edge up-market, to reach towards what they finally hope is an untapped demand for low-cost business machines running word-processing and accounts packages. The home computer is dead, long live the personal microcomputer.

If this is true, and whatever the hopes of the manufacturers, it might suggest that few people are going to see the need for a personal microcomputer in the home in future.

There is, however, another possibility. In this country there is a unique opportunity to capitalise on the fact that we have a large stock of computers in the home and in educational establishments, and a pool of potential replacement purchases if people could be convinced of genuine uses for the new systems.

There is the scope to launch a new style of computer literacy programme, this time focused on opening up the creative possibilities afforded by the new technology.

In the future a large part of our population is going to be involved with the business of processing and handling information.

There is the possibility of a different approach to using microcomputers, in education. Teaching subjects as varied as chemistry and modern studies can become more project-based throughout the educational system.

In the work environment the microcomputer should give business and professional people an opportunity to enhance the skills of report writing and preparing proposals and presentations.

At the moment the UK economy is growing only through the service sector and all the signs are that the switch from manufacturing to service will accelerate. The part of this sector with the highest contribution to national added value and the greatest potential contribution to exports is that concerned with handling information, ideas and data of all kinds.

The author is a project consultant with Information Transfer, of Cambridge.

## The macro problems of selling a micro

By Geoff Wheelwright

Old micros don't die; they just decline drastically in price, sometimes so quickly that the machines become almost worthless. It is for this reason that at the moment any trade in second-hand computers is likely to be very limited.

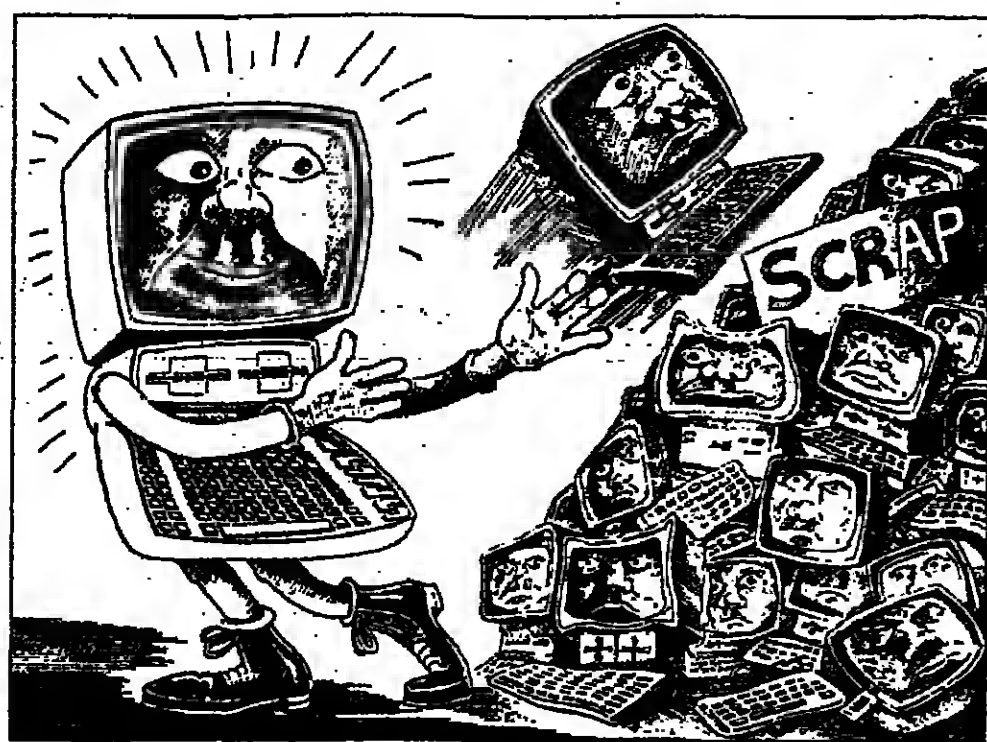
Consider, for example, an ad which reads: "Wanted: Buyer for a British micro purchased only 18 months ago. Mint condition, one owner. Business software included in price. Paid more than £3,000. Will sell for £2,000 or nearest offer."

The owner is most unlikely to get anywhere near what is asked and an even worse deal if they try to trade the machine in for a new model. A British micro purchased two years ago is likely to be based on "old" technology and will almost certainly not run the wide base of business software developed for the popular IBM PC and Apple II computers.

### Too early for a UK second-hand business

And that's not all. If the manufacturer of the said machine is still in business - which is by no means a certainty - it will almost certainly have dropped the price of the machine by between a third and a half of what it was two years ago.

All this is not to say that a healthy, second-hand business micro industry will not emerge in the UK - but just not yet.



Prices on popular IBM PC-compatible machines (computers which can use software and hardware add-ons developed for the IBM PC computer) are still dropping and currently sit just above the £1,000 mark for a basic single-disk model. This leaves little room for people with used PCs purchased at more than twice that price 18 months ago.

But as the less-competitive

companies are weeded out of the IBM-compatible market and prices on this industry-standard design stabilize, it should become reasonable for people to begin selling second-hand computer equipment. The prices however, of those second-hand machines will inevitably be at about the current level of new "up-market" home computers - between £400 and £600.

Also likely to develop in conjunction with this second-hand computer market is an independent service and repair industry for micros - which will "recondition" old machines and give an "MOT" style seal of approval to them. Companies currently involved in business machine leasing are the likely candidates to start such services as they already require on-the-spot repairs for their clients.

As well as computer servicing, the add-ons or peripherals for those used machines will also need repairs. And it's likely that service contracts will have to be developed for whole systems, including computer printers, screens and disk (storage) systems.

After all, there's no point in having your service for your micro available on a 24-hour call-out if your printer takes two weeks to repair in the midst of churning out some crucial reports. It would be like having a car warranty which didn't cover repairs to the gearbox.

### Used machines as high-tech doorstops

There will need, however, to be some changes of attitude among service companies, which currently charge an annual percentage of purchase price for maintenance contracts.

If, however, used equipment is purchased - and probably at a cost substantially lower than would be paid for that same equipment new - then a percentage based on purchase cost becomes unworkable and unprofitable for the servicing company. But until business computers stop falling in price, all this will largely remain in the future and used computers will remain high-tech doorstops.

## Repairs are put on a national basis

By Martin Banks

Would the average user of a personal computer care desperately if the machine broke down and was out of commission for a day or two? If the user owns a home computer the answer is probably no, because it would be what he or she always suspected might happen. But if it involves a business machine, the answer will be increasingly, yes.

Service and maintenance of personal computer systems has always been something of a Cinderella in the business. Most people have been much more interested in the status of either manufacturing, or owning one of the latest things in technology. If it went wrong that was all right, one just went out and bought the next latest thing.

Now, however, times are changing. The personal computer is starting to be used in business as an essential tool. This means that the beast should work and work long and hard hours. Today, a broken computer is not just a discarded and useless status symbol. It is a sizeable lump of investment that is not earning its keep and probably causing a bottleneck in other operations as well.

Yet, despite this, the number of organized national maintenance services that exist for the personal computer is fairly small. Most serious dealers have at least some capability to hand, either in their own repair department or through the local operation. These can, however,

be of variable quality and, often because they are small operations, not always available when a user actually requires them.

Now a dealer chain has joined a system and peripherals manufacturer to form a nationwide service operation. In practice they are part of the same group, the Information Technology Division of Kode International. This comprises Kode, Comart, Xitua, and the Byte Shop chain. It also includes KSL, Kode's existing service company, plus Micro-Serve, the operation set up by Comart to service its and Byte Shop's systems.

The division's managing director, John Lamb, has made the logical decision to bring these service elements together into a company with more than 130 engineers around the country. The move has been made for more reasons than administrative tidiness, however.

In practice, KSL will be concentrating its efforts on business generated by Kode, Comart and the Byte Shop, though it is already working for other dealers where, for example, they sell Comart kit. Lamb would consider working for other dealer chains as well. For the one-off personal computer user with no maintenance contract there is still a problem, although KSL might be willing to take on the business if it is close to an existing service site.

## Value is the aim of firm's new chief

Commodore UK is expected to announce new pricing deals in its home computers this week.

The best-selling Commodore 64 computer is to be sold for £199 with a cassette recorder and games program and is the first in a series of anticipated deals in the wake of Commodore's recent appointment of a more "marketing oriented" UK managing director Mr Nick Bessey.

In his execution of that policy, the Commodore chief is also expected to bundle products with the company's ailing "Cig" and "Plus-Four" home computers at a special price.

The Plus-Four, which was halved in price earlier this year, will now be sold as part of a business pack which will include a disc drive, computer printer and non-Commodore integrated business software from Impex. This package will sell for £449 and marks the first time Commodore has sold someone else's business software with the computer. Commodore spokesmen admit that they have to include Impex's financial spreadsheet because of the adverse reaction to the Plus-Four's own software.

The Plus-Four with disc drive, printer and business software should be a far more competitive product - as its major competitors from Sinclair and Amstrad also include their own storage systems and/or business software built into the basic price. But "professional" home computers have moved slowly in the past year and Commodore will have an uphill battle in selling the Plus-Four - even as a business pack.

I remember the night Tom told me. Calmly announced he'd found something no-one else could give him. Answering his deepest needs.

Plus a few he hadn't realised he'd had.

The new Triumph Adler Alphatronic micro-computer had arrived in Tom's life. And it was to have a profound affect on our relationship.

### Sleepless anguish.

For months, he'd suffered the sleepless anguish of not knowing which way to turn.

After all, choosing a micro for one's business is a difficult and confusing affair.



## Things are better since my husband started sleeping with his micro-computer

"I'm so scared," he confessed one morning at three o'clock, "of buying some trendy machine that'll date quickly, or fail to run the programs I need."

But now, he'd been introduced to the new Alphatronic. And it had been love at first byte.

### Not like the others.

"It isn't just a copy of all the others," he enthused. "It's faster and better thanks to one of the first Intel 80186 processors. With a capacity large enough to easily accommodate my expansion plans."

"Listen, darling," he whispered, excitedly, "whereas others take up to two minutes to warm up, that powerful, 16-bit chip means the Alphatronic is ready to use in seconds. Then it goes on reacting faster to all your instructions."

"The characters are all large, clearly readable, with pin-sharp resolution. Glowing in a really restful amber colour."

He was in raptures. I was so happy for him.

### Beautiful ash-blonde.

"Is this new love of yours very beautiful?" I asked. "Ash-blonde, with auburn details," he replied. "And ergonomically designed. So, it isn't just user-friendly, it's more user-affectionate."

This was Tom's sweet way of saying how the Alphatronic is designed around the user's needs. The keyboard, for example, is structured to make everything totally accessible.

"But then, it's the sort of keyboard sophistication you'd expect from people as experienced as Triumph Adler. Those German designers certainly know about marrying form to function. I mean, look at Audi cars."

For a moment, I thought he'd gone off at one of his tangents, but then he told me that

Triumph Adler are, indeed, part of the VW-Andi organisation.

### All of eighteen.

With a full eighteen function keys where others offer only ten, the Alphatronic will certainly make life easier by being much less complicated to operate.

Tom says it's even gone as far as to use separate cursor control and numeric key pads.

Though, I must admit, he lost me there.

"Then there's the Alpha Key," he shouted from the shower "It means that, with a single key stroke, you can suspend any program and use the machine as a typewriter, with everything you type appearing on the screen."

"And the wrist-rest," he gasped, as he did his sit-ups. "I find it such a sympathetic thought."

"In fact, I'm amazed it hasn't occurred to anyone else."

"So now," he said, as he snuggled down beside me, "it'll be really easy to keep all my accounts up to date and accurately control my stock levels. What's more, all my typing will be automated."

"And I can relax, because I've found the perfect micro for my needs at last."

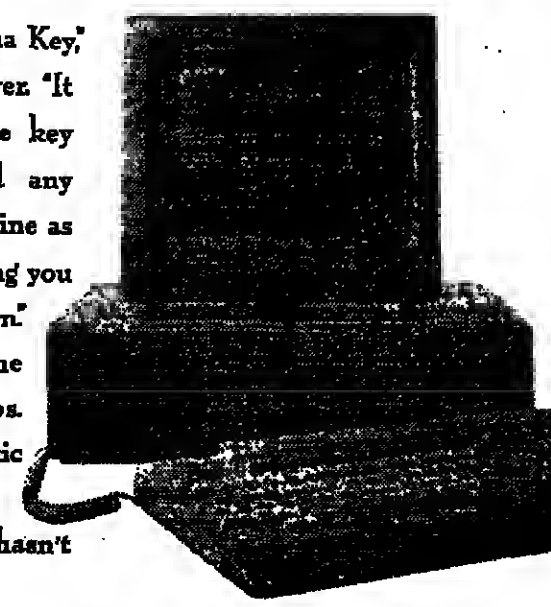
He was dozing already. But just before he dropped off, he murmured, "IBM compatible." And sighed, blissfully.

It's so nice to have my husband sleeping with me again.

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## Viewdata is fading from the picture

Viewdata systems are showing their age. Five years ago it looked like electronic-information systems such as Britain's Prestel and Canada's Telidon would revolutionize the way people got their information, but today only a dedicated band finds the system useful.

Prestel has more than 50,000 users and is still growing - partly because of the development of software and hardware which now allows microcomputers to access the system. Prestel's comparative success in the viewdata world has been aided by the fact that it was part of a government-owned monopoly and that a centralized government was in charge of giving all the approvals.

In North America, where some smaller phone companies still survive and provincial or state governments share control of the telecommunications systems with a national government, developing and marketing a viewdata standard has not been so easy. Nowhere has this problem been more acutely felt than in Canada, which recently joined forces with the Japanese to help revive the flagging fortunes of Telidon.

Three years ago Telidon was seen as the logical successor to Prestel because it offered high-resolution graphics, more colours and generally more sophisticated software. But despite these advantages, Telidon was expensive - with Canadians having to pay upwards of \$1,000 (£850) for a Telidon terminal.

Telidon also did not have much information to offer -

because information providers would not join the service unless they felt there was a big enough user base. Of course, the lack of information providers kept the users away - the vicious circle of viewdata long suffered by Prestel.

Despite its bad showing in Canada, the Japanese have shown great interest in Telidon, which they hope will provide high enough screen resolution to be able to show Japanese characters without using high-speed phone lines. This interest recently resulted in D.C. Tel's Microtel division signing contracts worth \$10 million (Canadian) to market videotex services in Japan.

The Japanese want to integrate Telidon with their own Captain videotex system, developed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone. Captain easily handles the high-resolution necessary for the display of Japanese characters, but requires dedicated high-speed phone lines to do it. The Canadians and Japanese are hoping their efforts will lead to development of a joint world standard of alphabetic characters for videotex/viewdata.

But recent moves in the US to establish a viewdata standard quite separate and apart from Telidon, Prestel and Captain could scotch any hopes of a non-American world standard. The US is slowly inching its way towards such a standard, with a keen eye to the problems everyone else has had. Only time will tell how such US viewdata developers have learned from everyone else's mistakes.



## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

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## CUSTOMER SERVICES MANAGER

The Microsystems support group is a small dynamic operating unit within the Courtaulds group which has a requirement for a Customer Services Manager. The position is based in Coventry serving clients throughout the UK.

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The successful candidate will probably be a graduate or equivalent aged 22-32, with some management experience including sales and customer liaison, who has a knowledge of the micro computers supplied by micro systems support group. The job will involve liaison with existing and potential customers based inside and outside the Courtaulds Group as well as responsibility for a comprehensive administrative service. A willingness to become totally committed to a small business environment is essential.

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## Why the auto office is moving on

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

One could be forgiven for thinking that office automation is so far not a great economic success given the careful choice of words in a report by the Department of Trade and Industry on six pilot installations. The benefits are described as "somewhat unconvincing to those accustomed to more conventional cost justification".

But all six pilots, which included the Cabinet Office, the GLC, two councils and the DTI itself, are to continue with office automation through two more years.

The annual cost of joining the electronic office is estimated as ranging from £2,200 per workstation to £5,000. On the connection between office automation and job losses the report states: "Direct savings were not widely sought and were less widely achieved, although some sites did reduce staff levels by amounts and in ways which they are reluctant to discuss".

Eastman Kodak is continuing its move into the information management side of the computer

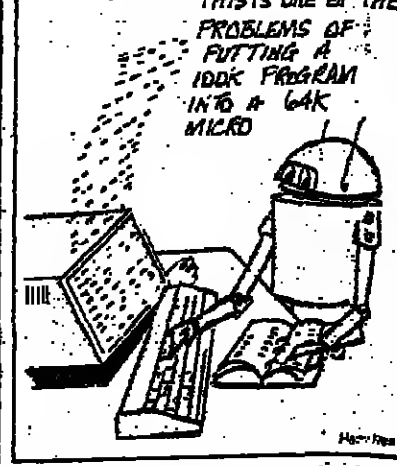
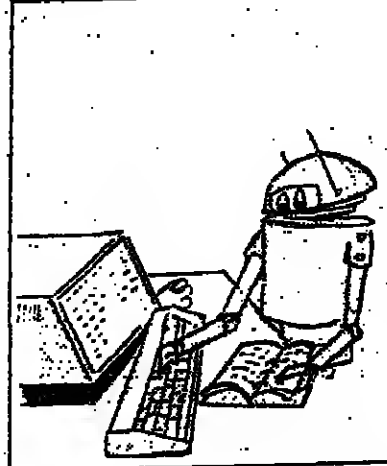
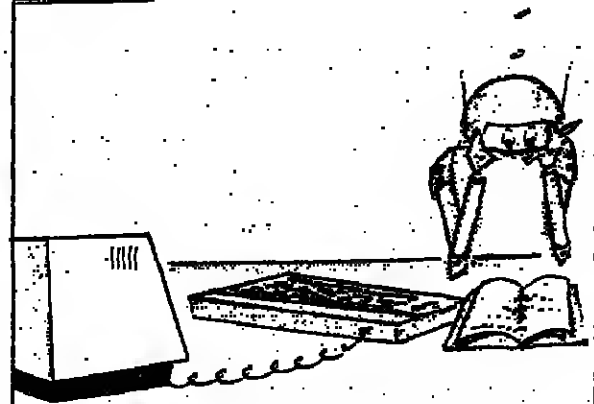
Industry with the announcement of an electronic publishing system, although it will not go on sale until next year. The system, Kodak Ektraint, will merge text, graphics and artwork and be on near-typeset quality says the company.

Priced at about \$50,000 it will include computer terminals, scanners for graphics and a laser printer and will be aimed at ordinary offices. Kodak has also announced an image management system which takes information stored on microfilm and transmits it to computers.

While the world still holds its breath for Microsoft's picture based windows, a German software house, Bongartz and Schmidt Datentechnik has just launched its own window-driven system for personal computers.

One product, Open Window, is a development tool aimed at other software companies to use to

## R606



integrate different packages and present them all with an easy-to-use window system; Tax Ace Window is a word processing package including diary, calculator and mailing lists. Data from any of the applications can be lifted directly into the word processing text.

A small Edmonton, Western Canada research and development company, is to unveil the Myrias 4000 - a supercomputer with a \$500 million price tag. So far such supercomputers have been the province of the US and Japan. Myrias Research Corporation, whose principals include an economist, an astrophysicist and a number of computer specialists, is targeting its first production for

next year.

Designed as a powerful "number crunching" tool for use in areas such as seismograph analysis, meteorology and drug design, where large amounts of data must be assimilated in a short time, the supercomputer will feature a "significant breakthrough" in software, according to Kenneth Gordon, the company president.

Martin Walker, head of applications research, described the unit as a parallel computer "with some important refinements. It is able to perform a large number of different tasks simultaneously. All other computers have to execute instructions in the program sequentially whereas the Myrias can execute different combinations

of instructions at the same time."

US and Japanese computer manufacturers could exploit considerable untapped markets if they joined forces in marketing compatible equipment, according to Chris Christensen of IBM's consultancy the Yankee Group. This is particularly true in education, where schools use computers as learning aids for students, says Mr Christensen. He adds: "We've found that the major reason parents buy computers for students is school compatibility, not network compatibility."

I don't think any Japanese company has the ability to do this on its own, but maybe with another firm, for example Tandy, there's a

very real possibility of a market," he says.

Of the major home computer manufacturers, Tandy appears to be the one most interested in such a link-up, he said. Mr Christensen said older US computer manufacturers such as Burroughs, Univac, National Cash Register, Control Data and Honeywell are facing a strong challenge from younger firms. He said five up-and-coming computer makers - Convergent Technology, Hewlett-Packard, Digital Equipment, Texas Instruments and Wang Laboratories - are trying to emerge as the new industry standard.

"The latter five, however, are having a really tough time," Mr Christensen said.

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## UK events

London Business Computer Week (Incorporating Office Automation Show and Software 85), today until Thursday, Earls Court, London SW5 (01-643 8040).

Sixth Commodore Computer Show, June 7-9, Novotel, Hammer-smith, London W6 (01-834 4066).

DEC Village, June 10-11, Solihull Conference and Banqueting Centre, Solihull, West Midlands. Exhibition and seminars (0882) 38414.

Commutix 85, June 12-14, Olympia 2, London. For Unix users (01-837 3699).

21st Microfair, June 22, New Horticultural Hall, Graycoat Street, London SW1. For users of Sinclair machines (01-801 9172).

Networks 85, June 25-27, Wembley Conference Centre, London (01-868 4466).

PC User Show, July 2-4, Olympia 2, London. For users of IBM PCs and PC compatibles (01-837 3699).

## Overseas

CBS Computer Show, June 13-16, Cologne, West Germany (010 49 221 821).

Computer Asia, August 14-17, World Trade Centre, Singapore (01-488 1951).

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## CRICKET: TWO CENTURIES IN CONSOLATION TEXACO TROPHY WIN

## Gower and England reassured

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

**LORDS:** England beat Australia by 7 wickets

England ended the one-day series for the Texaco Trophy with a comfortable and reassuring victory yesterday, and at last their captain, Gower, was among the runs. Needing 255 to win, England made them for the loss of only two wickets and with six overs to spare, Gower scoring 102 and Gooch 117 out.

The cheer which greeted Gower's century on a golden evening must have been music in his ears. It was long overdue and had come at a time when he needed it to convince not only himself but also the selectors that he can still play.

Coming together when Robinson had been leg before in the seventh over of England's innings, Gower and Gooch added 202 in 37 overs and had a rare old race to be first to three figures. Their partnership is a record for any wicket in a one-day international in England, the World Cup excluded.

It was only a matter of time before, as the Australians say, Gower "came good". He is a young and gifted to have gone on failing. The fear was, particularly from his own point of view, that he might not find himself again before being relieved of the captaincy. Many a good man has had his game undermined by the cares of leadership, and Gower's record since taking over from Willis a year ago had been, until yesterday, quite unworthy of him.

But the gods were with him now. He was a good toss and had the luck to play and miss several times early in his innings. They were lovely conditions for batting by then; the Texaco Trophy was already lost and at the other end Gooch was again in imperious form. But just how much England's victory and Gower's rehabilitation meant to a public eager for success was shown in the

ovation both Gower and Gooch received. With scores of 57 and 115 before yesterday's 117 not out, Gooch had a great series in his return from the wilderness. It must have been as straightforward for the judges who made him England's Man of the Series as to make Border Australia's.

By putting Australia in, Gower broke the pattern of last week's matches at Old Trafford and Edgbaston, in which England batted first and lost. Australia left out Wessels and Wellham in order to give Hilditch and Ritchie a game; England brought in Foster for Edmonds, which left Willey as the only spinner. Just fancy that. For one-day match after one-day match, England's most effective bowlers have been their spinners. Now they played only one of them, and he, I suppose, would not be rated among the first dozen in the country.

It was a good morning on which to be bowling, in spite of the fresh and beautifully sunny weather. The ball only moved off the pitch, it swung as well. The Australians made an anxious, watchful start. In their second over Foster and Hilditch leg before. Ritchie, who does not bother with a helmet and looks a batsman, was superbly caught by Gooch at second slip, low and let-handed. That was 47 for two in the seventh over and for a while Border batted as though the strain of being expected to steady yet another innings was telling on him. He attempted several wildly impracticable strokes. But Wood was playing his game, and in the 24th over Border hit three of Allott's first four balls for four, all authentically good strokes. That was a turning point. For the third wicket, Wood and Border had added 96 when Gooch bowled Border for 44, the first time on the tour he had been out for fewer than 50. Border said

recently that the only bowler to have taken his wicket on the tour, rather than been given it, was Underwood. Gooch, I think, beat him now, the ball going between Border's bat and pad as he made to on-drive.

In the 17 overs that remained to them, Australia made another 111 runs. Boon scored a spanking 45 and by now Wood was scampering along. Wood must have a liking for Lords. He got a hundred here in the Centenary Test of 1980 and did well again yesterday, especially to survive the opening hour. England's out-crickets were adequate, though had I been Cowsen I would have felt hard done by to be given only eight overs while Gooch was given 11. England seemed not so much to be making things happen as hoping that they would.

But their batting left nothing to chance, once Gower had started to get his confidence back. By tea, taken after 25 overs, he and Gooch had put on 102, so that the match was already in England's grasp.

**AUSTRALIA**  
G M Wood not out 114  
A M J Hilditch 10 wickets 4  
G M Gooch 117 not out 115  
A R Border 44  
D B Boon 45  
W S Woollam 11  
S P O'Donnell not out 22  
Extras (b 2, lb 13, w 8, n-b 1) 22  
Total (2 wickets, 55 overs) 254

**ENGLAND**  
G A Gooch not out 117  
R J Robinson 10 wickets 4  
A J Lamb not out 6  
A J Lamb not out 6  
Extras (b 2, lb 8, w 2, n-b 9) 27  
Total (2 wickets, 49 overs) 257

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-23, 2-27, 3-47, 4-102, 5-102, 6-102, 7-102, 8-102, 9-102, 10-102, 11-102, 12-102, 13-102, 14-102, 15-102, 16-102, 17-102, 18-102, 19-102, 20-102, 21-102, 22-102, 23-102, 24-102, 25-102, 26-102, 27-102, 28-102, 29-102, 30-102, 31-102, 32-102, 33-102, 34-102, 35-102, 36-102, 37-102, 38-102, 39-102, 40-102, 41-102, 42-102, 43-102, 44-102, 45-102, 46-102, 47-102, 48-102, 49-102, 50-102, 51-102, 52-102, 53-102, 54-102, 55-102, 56-102, 57-102, 58-102, 59-102, 60-102, 61-102, 62-102, 63-102, 64-102, 65-102, 66-102, 67-102, 68-102, 69-102, 70-102, 71-102, 72-102, 73-102, 74-102, 75-102, 76-102, 77-102, 78-102, 79-102, 80-102, 81-102, 82-102, 83-102, 84-102, 85-102, 86-102, 87-102, 88-102, 89-102, 90-102, 91-102, 92-102, 93-102, 94-102, 95-102, 96-102, 97-102, 98-102, 99-102, 100-102, 101-102, 102-102, 103-102, 104-102, 105-102, 106-102, 107-102, 108-102, 109-102, 110-102, 111-102, 112-102, 113-102, 114-102, 115-102, 116-102, 117-102, 118-102, 119-102, 120-102, 121-102, 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**BRITISH MARRIAGES, DEATHS**  
A full list of British marriages and deaths is published in the Times on Tuesday. The names and addresses of the bride and groom, or the deceased and their family, are given. The names of the bride and groom, or the deceased and their family, are given. The names of the bride and groom, or the deceased and their family, are given.

**DEATHS**  
On June 1st, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 2nd, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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**BIRTHS**  
On June 2nd, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their first child, a son, into the world. The baby weighs 7.5 lbs and is 19 inches long. He is named David John Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On June 3rd, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their second child, a daughter, into the world. The baby weighs 6.5 lbs and is 18 inches long. She is named Elizabeth Mary Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On June 4th, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their third child, a son, into the world. The baby weighs 7.0 lbs and is 18.5 inches long. He is named Robert John Smith.

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**DEATHS**  
On June 5th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 6th, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 7th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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**BIRTHS**  
On June 8th, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their fourth child, a daughter, into the world. The baby weighs 6.0 lbs and is 17.5 inches long. She is named Margaret Mary Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On June 9th, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their fifth child, a son, into the world. The baby weighs 7.2 lbs and is 19.0 inches long. He is named Robert John Smith.

**BIRTHS**  
On June 10th, 1985, Mr. John Smith and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith welcomed their sixth child, a daughter, into the world. The baby weighs 6.8 lbs and is 18.0 inches long. She is named Elizabeth Mary Smith.

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**DEATHS**  
On June 11th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 12th, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 13th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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**DEATHS**  
On June 14th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 15th, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 16th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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**DEATHS**  
On June 17th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 18th, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 19th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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**DEATHS**  
On June 20th, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 21st, 1985, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, nee Jones, of 123 Main Street, London, died at her home. She was 78 years old. Her husband, Mr. John Smith, died in 1975. She is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

**DEATHS**  
On June 22nd, 1985, Mr. John Smith, of 123 Main Street, London, died at his home. He was 78 years old. He is survived by two sons, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Robert Smith, and three daughters, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smith, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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